

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including the Dollar, Pound, and others.

MONDAY SPORTS

NCAA BASKETBALL

Yeltsin Insists On Greater Control In Constitution

After Price Complaints, He Vows to Soften Reforms

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — On the eve of an important session of the full Russian parliament, President Boris N. Yeltsin demanded strong executive authority in a new constitution and promised to introduce measures to soften the immediate impact of his economic reforms.

Mr. Yeltsin broke days of virtual silence during which he has maneuvered to blunt expected criticism from the parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies. He has shifted some of his closest allies from their posts while defending the necessity of market reforms and of a strong hand at the top.

Preparing for a session that is expected to push for a draft constitution giving future parliaments more power, Mr. Yeltsin, who also serves as prime minister, said bluntly that Russia could not afford a parliamentary system of government.

"In the present situation," he said, "we can talk only of presidential government for the next two or three years. In a parliamentary republic the president is no more than a decorative figure."

He said that would be "insider" for Russia in these difficult transitional times, when "we still have to deal with a seriously ill society."

Nonetheless, he added, after watching the economic change so far, beginning with price liberalization and more monetary control in early January, some "partial corrections" are necessary.

A cabinet reshuffle has already begun, Mr. Yeltsin said, and a new cabinet will include a number of "major businessmen and industrialists." Such people have been complaining bitterly about tight money and high prices while industrial output has been falling drastically.

Given the economic structure of Russia, with its huge monopoly enterprises and little competition, these men and their employees represent both the old apparatus and a powerful current threat to Mr. Yeltsin.

On Sunday, Mr. Yeltsin also promised financial support to state enterprises and vowed changes to ease the burden of new taxes, most of which are not being collected in any case.

He also promised continued state support for agriculture, which remains largely collectivized. The crucial spring sowing season is nearly here, and whatever else happens, Russians need to eat, and ideally at prices lower than those prevalent today, especially in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In the last few days, Mr. Yeltsin has dropped Genadi V. Burbulis as first deputy prime minister, while keeping him as state secretary, and has dropped Yegor T. Gaidar, the most visible economic reformer, as finance minister while keeping him as a deputy prime minister.

Alexander Shokhin was dropping as minister of labor and employment but will also remain a deputy prime minister. This way, in concessions to critics, they are out of ministerial posts.

See YELTSIN, Page 6



Demonstrators arguing outside the "citizens' congress" in Moscow on Sunday while Mr. Yeltsin was addressing the meeting inside.

Bringing Gavel Down on Communism

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

NIZHNY NOVGOROD, Russia — The auctioneer in a red bow tie and white silk shirt mopped his brow, slicked back his hair and announced the next item for sale: Sewing Shop No. 38 on Yamskaya Street.

Wheeling from one bidder to another in the tense and crowded auditorium, the auctioneer, Arseni Labanov, called out the rapidly rising figures: 100,000 rubles... 500,000 rubles... 2 million rubles... 3 million rubles... 3.3 million rubles.

Then, with a crack of his long wooden gavel, Mr. Labanov pronounced the button store sold to a woman in the back row for 3.6 million rubles, about \$36,000. A state-owned store had become a private store, and the much debated dissolution of the world's first Communist system had taken a crucial step toward reality.

"Today marks the breakthrough point of the privatization process," said Anatoli Chubais, the chief of President Boris N. Yeltsin's privatization program. Mr. Chubais journeyed here to Russia's third-largest city, 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow, with First Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar to witness the sales.

"I think in the nearest future, auctions like this will be routine across Russia," he said. In a nation with hundreds of thousands of enterprises — 80,000 that employ 500 or more workers — the auction on Saturday of 21 cafes, hair salons, cheese shops and other retail outlets could hardly be considered a decisive triumph of reform.

But Russian and Western officials said they hoped the start of a practical and honest program to sell off state property and promote free enterprise here would serve as a model for other cities.

The auction provided a tangible achievement for Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Yeltsin to boast of Monday during the session of the Congress of People's Deputies, where they expect to hear sharp criticism. Many politicians have complained that under Mr. Yeltsin's reforms, prices have soared while state-owned monopolies have not been broken up to provide competition.

"In Nizhny Novgorod, we have something that will put some body and soul into all the talk of reform," said Wilfried Kaffenberger, vice president of the International Finance Corp., a World Bank affiliate that helped set

See AUCTION, Page 6

Germans Shift To Far Right In Protest on Refugee Flow

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — German voters delivered a powerful shock to the country's political establishment on Sunday by voting two radical right-wing parties into state parliaments.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party lost its 20-year grip on the affluent southwestern state of Baden-Württemberg, and the Republicans, an anti-foreigner party, won more than 11 percent of the vote — a showing the ARD television network described as a "political earthquake."

Voters also sent a message to Germany's main opposition party, the Social Democrats, whose chairman and probable challenger to Mr. Kohl in 1994, Björn Engholm, appeared to lose his majority in his home state of Schleswig-Holstein.

A radical right-wing party there, the German People's Union, also did surprisingly well, winning nearly 7 percent of the vote.

Although both major parties suffered losses, the Republicans posted their best performance ever and the best showing of any radical right party in Germany since the elections immediately after World War II, as young people and the politically disaffected voiced anger over the increasing number of foreigners seeking political asylum in Germany.

The voting on Sunday, which involved more than 9 million of Germany's 78 million population — was a severe setback for Mr. Kohl, whose party has lost control of three states in the last two years.

The Republican campaign focused almost solely on the asylum issue, with posters warning that "Soon every German will have to take asylum-seekers into his home."

Asylum-seekers, most of them from Yugoslavia and other East European countries, have been entering Germany at a rate of 35,000 a month. Germany has no legal immigration; the country's constitution guarantees asylum to the politically oppressed. Mr. Kohl's party is pushing for an amendment that would limit that right.

The number of attacks on foreigners in Germany rose fourfold in the first three months of 1992, jumping to nearly 600 crimes, a federal report said. A refugee assistance group, Pro-Asyl, warned Sunday that the "strengthened right" presented a "new danger" for asylum-seekers and other foreigners in Germany.

Mr. Kohl's party is pushing for an amendment that would limit that right.

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Mr. Engholm will retain his post as state premier, but to do so he will most likely have to share power with the Free Democrats. For the first time, the state parliament must make room for the rightist German People's Union.

See ARABS, Page 6

UN and Environment: Major Issues Unresolved

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Representatives from more than 160 nations have agreed on a document that commits the industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere to help poorer Southern countries develop in a way that will not damage the environment.

The document, in draft form, was the only full accord to come out of five weeks of UN negotiations in preparation for an international environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in June.

But three other major issues taken up in the preparatory negotiations remain unresolved.

Although the conference adopted portions of Agenda 21, a plan for cleansing the world's environment in the 21st century, disputes continue on how to pay for the clean-up, whether developing countries should have free access to new, environmentally sound technologies, and how to safeguard the world's forests. Discussion of these issues will resume in Rio.

Also unresolved are two legally binding conventions — one on stabilizing climate, and the other on protecting the diversity of plant and animal life.

At its heart is an agreement that eradicating poverty is an "indispensable requirement for sustainable development."

The other main points are that those who pollute should bear the cost of cleaning up, that nations should guard against environmental damage even if there are not established scientific reasons for precautions, that women have "a vital role in environmental management and development" and that while nations have a right to exploit their

own resources, they have no right to "cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction."

The richer nations acknowledge, in convoluted language, that the damage their own industrialization has done, as well as the greater wealth they have acquired, give them a special responsibility to help poorer lands in environmentally safe ways.

And developing countries, which have environmental problems like overgrazing of land and the destruction of forests, pledge to See CLEANUP, Page 2

Kiosks

Moldova Says Russia Meddles

KISHINEV, Moldova — Moldova accused Russia of gross interference in its internal affairs on Sunday after the Russian vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, visited former Soviet troops in the rebel Dniester region.

Moldovan radio aired an official protest against Mr. Rutskoi's visit to Tiraspol, capital of the self-styled Dniester Soviet Socialist Republic.

The dispute appeared to be a setback for peace talks here Monday between the foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine, Romania and Moldova. Moldova's Russian-speaking minority, who fear the republic's moves toward Romania might make them second-class citizens, have declared their own state on the east bank of the Dniester River.

General News

Iranian planes attacked a rebel base inside Iraq. Page 6. Sean Wilentz, 74, the American retailing giant, died. Page 4. Israel's foreign minister will stay on. Page 6. American blacks debate the behavior of a few. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Economic depression is endangering free-market goals in the former Soviet bloc, a UN study said. Page 9. General Motors faces tough odds to stay in business, its former economist says in New York Notebook; first installment of a weekly report from IHT correspondents. Page 9.

Crossword Page 4. Weather Page 2.

A Final Warm-Up Before Baseball's Opening Day

Pete Schourek on the mound for the New York Mets at Shea Stadium on Sunday, facing the Yankees in a final exhibition game. The Yankees won, 6-5, handing the Mets their sixth straight loss in pre-season play. As major league baseball prepared for Opening Day on Monday, the commissioner, Fay Vincent, discussed the global aspirations of America's "national pastime."

(Page 2) In both the National League East and West divisions, many teams have winning prospects for the season. (Page 14).

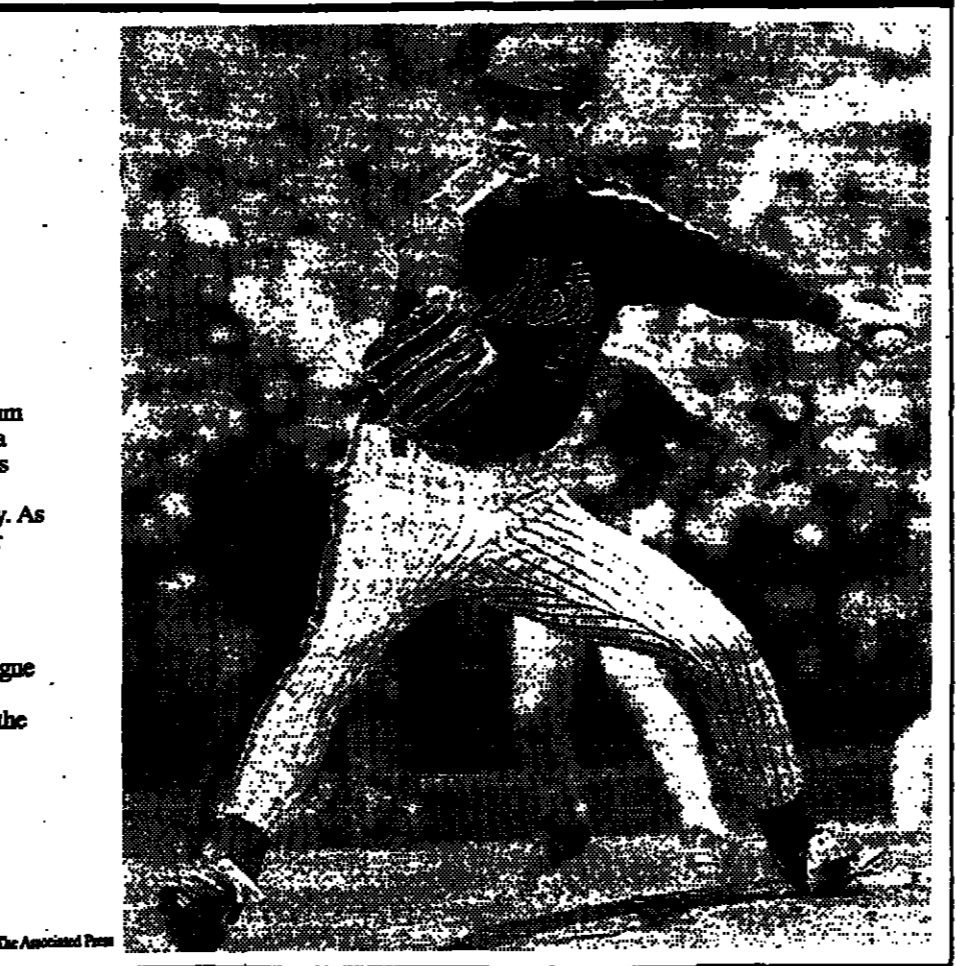


ILLUSTRATION BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Exit Shouting: Italy's Mercurial Cossiga as Vox Pop

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

ROME — From his elegant perch at the Quirinal palace atop the highest of Rome's seven hills, which poisons now call The Volcano, President Francesco Cossiga looks with bemused detachment at the political firestorm he has unleashed in the final phase of his term.

Italians voted Sunday and will continue to do so Monday in what some political analysts regard as one of the most important national elections of the postwar era, and Mr. Cossiga, who will leave office in July,

beams with pride as he describes the populist cheers that his attacks on the system — he has referred to members of Parliament as zombies and imbeciles — have aroused from disaffected voters.

When he was chosen by Parliament to become president in 1985, the white-haired Sardinian legal scholar told friends that he aspired to leave his seven-year term with dignity and economical aplomb.

Italy's head of state has the power to dissolve Parliament, name prime ministers and broker governing coalitions, but those tasks have traditionally been overwhelmed by the stiffer duties of protocol.

Mr. Cossiga was impeccably discreet in the initial phase of his presidency, but two years ago he began raging against the political establishment. Notably, he excoriated the waste, corruption and inefficiency that have bedeviled the state sector to the despair of common citizens.

He disbanded Parliament in December and called for the current elections. Outraged politicians accused him of lapsing into paranoia or senility, but Mr. Cossiga refused to tone down his behavior. He sent 30 chocolate coins to a senator he had betrayed him, and he castigated the Republican Party's leader for "spiriting into the plate that feeds him."

Mr. Cossiga's feuding with fellow Christian Democrats finally caused him to sever See ITALY, Page 5

Cuomo Calls for Party Peace

Democratic Candidates Need Economic Plan, He Affirms

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York scolded the Democratic presidential candidates Sunday, saying they should quickly join with congressional Democrats to present the nation with an economic action plan and stop quarreling over "stipulations."

If the Democrats fail to do so, Mr. Cuomo warned, voters will turn in November to the incumbent third-party candidacy of H. Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire.

"The heck with draft notices, girlfriends, floozies," Mr. Cuomo said. "Here we are. A plan for America. You'll win."

"You don't do that, and look out for Ross Perot," he said.

Mr. Perot, a maverick businessman, has said he will run as an independent this fall if his backers can gain enough signatures to place him on the ballot in all 50 states. He says he will spend \$100 million of his own money to finance a campaign.

Mr. Cuomo's admonishment came in a televised interview two days before the pivotal New York primary, where the front-runner, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, is seeking to avoid a further unraveling of his claim to the Democratic nomination. A loss to former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California would heavily damage Mr. Clinton's plan to turn his fire on President George Bush.

Mr. Cuomo's comments Sunday provided no new insight into his own political aspirations but served as a provocative analysis of the campaign. His central theme was that Americans are tired of the bickering that divided government has wrought in Washington, with a Democratic Congress and Republican president.

Adding to the unpredictability of the New York race, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts said Sunday that he would "make an announcement" Wednesday about his candidacy.

Mr. Tsongas, who remains on the ballot in New York even though he suspended his campaign last month, seemed to suggest that if Mr. Clinton stumbled, he would resume campaigning.

At the very least, the remark appeared to suggest that he would resume campaigning. See CUOMO, Page 3

'New Order' Discounts Arabs

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — As they try to define their new relationship with the United States and the rest of the West, Arabs are reaching the conclusion that they do not matter as much as they thought they did.

With the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the defeat of Iraq, leaders of the Arab world find that they are no longer feared. Many Arabs say they are shocked to find that they are not respected, either.

Their fears do not appear to be a delusion. The Bush administration has been persistent in getting Arabs and Israelis to sit down at peace talks, but it has not made public any comprehensive vision of a policy toward the Middle East or Arab world.

U.S. diplomats say privately that the administration has returned to dealing with the Arabs country by country, an approach that assumes no urgent reason to do otherwise.

The sense in the Arab world that it has been marginalized was intensified by the treatment accorded Libya last week by the United States, Britain and France.

Acting through the United Nations Security Council, the Western powers obtained economic sanctions designed to compel Libya to turn over to Western justice six Libyans accused in two airplane bombings that killed a total of 441 people.

While there is hardly any admiration for the Libyans in the Arab world, the episode was seen as a demonstration of how little the West cared about the way the Arabs think, or how they see themselves. In the Arab view, the West paid only lip service to pleas from friends like Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia for more time to find a more conciliatory way out of the impasse.

The 21-member Arab League tried to take charge of the issue, but was ignored.

"From our perspective this new world order translates into a combination of benign neglect for Arabs, punctuated with selective punishment, as we see with Iraq and Libya," Sherif Shobash, chief European correspondent for the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram, commented.

"It is a vengeful new order," he said, summing up a view that has predominated in the Arab press in the last few weeks.

Though they look at things from a different See ARABS, Page 6

Advertisement for 'Piracy' with text about a New York nursing home.

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# The U.S. National Pastime Hopes to Be an International Hit

Francis T. (Fay) Vincent Jr. is the commissioner of major league baseball, which opens its season Monday. He spoke with Ian Thomson of the International Herald Tribune about the global integration of America's "national pastime."

Q. The controversial bid by a Japanese businessman to purchase the Seattle Mariners is under review by the major league owners. Do you imagine that some major league teams eventually will be controlled by foreign owners?  
A. I don't know. I assume so, and I think that's a complicated question, whether there will be control of a team outside of North America, and under what circumstances. Those are the issues that are being evaluated.  
Q. How crucial is this decision?  
A. It's a first. Baseball has to have a view. It can't just ignore the possibility of someone from Europe or Latin America or South America or Japan controlling a franchise. Seattle is important in itself, but more important, this case will establish the precedent for the next five or six times this issue comes up, and I think that's good.

Q. What are the goals for baseball beyond North America?  
A. When I came to baseball in 1989, myself and Bart Giamatti, we put together a major strategy involving the development of baseball internationally. It entails three parts, the first of which is "national pastime."

### MONDAY Q&A

expansion of baseball as a playing sport, amateur baseball, Olympic baseball. We think baseball is a participation sport, and the more people playing it the better. The second is that we're expanding our television licensing around the world, and that's going well. The third is the licensing of baseball trademarks, hats and shirts and all sorts of material that carry baseball logos. The sale of those is going quite well.

Q. Is it unrealistic to think that baseball could rival basketball in its worldwide popularity?  
A. I don't know. I think there are parts of the world where baseball is powerful and basketball is not. Japan is one. Parts of Latin America. Baseball is growing, I think, very rapidly. It's played in 71

countries as it is. I think it's going to be a while before it's truly worldwide.

Q. When the Major League Players Association refused to approve a two-game exhibition in Barcelona last month between the St. Louis Cardinals and a team of Japanese stars, it was canceled with just three weeks' notice. Do you anticipate similar problems in your attempts to broaden baseball in Europe?  
A. Yes, unfortunately we had a major setback. We had an exhibition game scheduled in Barcelona, and then the Players Association backed out at the last minute. I think what it's going to come down to is we're going to have to establish a way of developing the business either with the Players Association or else without them.

Q. How could major league baseball be publicized without the players?  
A. We don't have to have tours; the only thing critical to involving the players is the tours. Or if we do have them, we use minor league players, amateur players, retired players. If they're going to be doing these things, pulling out at the last minute of agreements, then we'll just have to have licensing.

The biggest effect is, I don't know that we can plan to do things like our tours in Japan any longer. If we're going to have people commit and make major plans for the tour, and then have the Players Association decide that they're not going to go — it's just not a way to go about doing things. It's not major in a financial sense, because it's not a lot of money. But it's very hard to build a business under these circumstances. It's another example where labor relations interfere with the development of a business.

Q. Now that baseball is an Olympic sport, how important is it to the reputation of American baseball that the U.S. team be dominant, much as U.S. teams dominated the formative years of Olympic basketball?  
A. I think the American team is going to be very competitive. There are very strong teams in the tournament. The Cuban team is very strong. I think the Japanese team is very strong. Baseball is somewhat different from basketball in that regard.

Q. How would you compare your leagues with the professional league in Japan?  
A. First of all it's a very good league in Japan. We took a team over two years ago, and the Japanese won the first three games. It was a difficult situation, shortly after the season, and I think our guys weren't at their peak. But they're very good, and they play at a very fine level.

Q. Will the Red Sox ever win a World Series?  
A. Yes, I say yes.  
Q. Yeah, right.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Discontent at 46%, Poll Finds

PARIS (AP) — As the government of Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy began its first week, a poll made public on Sunday showed 46 percent of the French were already disappointed. Mr. Berégovoy announced his cabinet-level ministers Thursday, when he was appointed, and named his junior ministers on Saturday. He is to make his first policy speech to the National Assembly this week.

A poll the Journal du Dimanche showed that 46 percent of those questioned said they were disappointed in the new government's composition; 40 percent said they were satisfied.

The poll, questioning 995 people 18 or older, asked whether the government indicated that President François Mitterrand had "heard the warning the French sent him in the last elections." The response was 47 percent "yes" and 47 percent "no."

### Liberia Peace Talks Set for Geneva

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — Efforts to end Liberia's civil war shift to Europe on Monday when African presidents and the country's two rival leaders meet in Geneva to try to put a crumbling peace pact back on course.

After more than two years, fighting rages on among a shifting kaleidoscope of Liberian militias. A regional accord thrashed out in October in Ivory Coast is in tatters, as the United Rebel League, which invaded from Sierra Leone weeks before the pact was signed.

The driving force behind the Geneva meeting is the Ivory Coast president, Felix Houphouët-Boigny. Amos Sawyer, Liberia's interim president in Monrovia, has said he will attend, and rebel leader announced that Mr. Taylor would make the trip. The Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, and Burkina Faso's leader, Captain Blaise Compaoré, one of Mr. Taylor's main backers, are also expected.

### Mandela Reported to Be Separating

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The African National Congress declined to give details Sunday on a report that its president, Nelson Mandela, and his wife, Winnie, were to separate. The Sunday Times of London quoted senior ANC sources as saying that the separation would be announced shortly and that Mrs. Mandela would leave the ANC and retire from politics.

"I don't think it would be proper for the ANC to comment on these matters," said the ANC information director, Pallo Jordan. "Mr. and Mrs. Mandela are entitled to a private life."

Mr. Mandela has been fiercely loyal to his controversial wife since his release in 1990 after 27 years in prison. He has told friends that she stood by him and that he would do the same for her. Mrs. Mandela and a former confidante were convicted on kidnapping and assault charges last year and sentenced to six years in jail. They are free on bail pending appeals.

### U.S. Marchers Defend Abortion Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of abortion-rights demonstrators marched on the U.S. capital on Sunday to show political muscle that they hoped would sway politicians and a conservative Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments April 22 on a Pennsylvania case that imposes restrictions on abortions. People on both sides of the issue believe the court will use that case to undermine or even overturn Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 decision that made abortion legal in the United States.

The National Organization for Women, which organized the march, said it expected 300,000 to 700,000 people to take part. Although Park Police gave an early estimate of 30,000 people, the crowd was several times larger.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air Traffic Resumes in Philippines

MANILA (AFP) — Limited air traffic resumed in the Philippines on Sunday as the government moved to punish striking controllers who caused a backlog that stranded about 5,000 passengers, officials said.

Domestic and international services were operating at about 60 percent capacity as military controllers handled civilian aircraft, officials at the Manila airport said.

The strike took effect Saturday. Air controllers want the government to privatize the service by turning it over to their association, which they said would improve their salaries.

Airline service in Australia was headed for disruption for the second time in three days as refuelers and tanker drivers were set for a 24-hour strike at midnight Sunday over salary payments. Domestic and international flights were chaotic Friday, when refuelers in Sydney walked out before the planned national strike.

Garuda Indonesian Airways has started weekly service from Denpasar, Bali, to Munich, according to the Antara news agency. It quoted a Garuda spokesman as saying that the Thursday flights would make stops in Medan, North Sumatra and Abu Dhabi.

The Gulf emirate of Abu Dhabi will spend the equivalent of \$111 million to expand its airport, which was built in 1982 at a cost of \$408 million. The project will include a new runway and an enlarged main terminal.

### This Week's Holidays

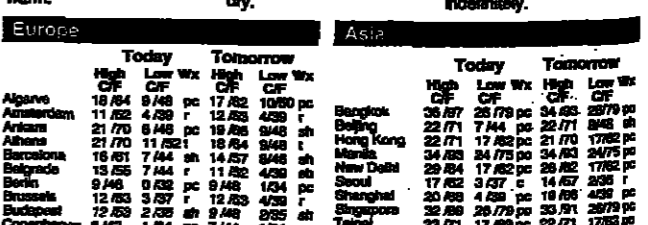
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Ethiopia, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand.
- TUESDAY: Mozambique.
- THURSDAY: Tunisia.
- FRIDAY: Liberia, Nepal.
- SATURDAY: Costa Rica, Nepal.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters

### The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America: A few showers are likely Tuesday in London, Brussels, Paris and Frankfurt. It will be mainly dry at midweek, but a period of rain is possible in Seattle Wednesday. Atlanta will be rainy Tuesday, and it may rain in California and Florida turn out warm.

Region	City	Today	Tonorrow		
North America	Albany	18/8 8/4	17/12 10/0		
	Albuquerque	11/22 4/28	12/22 4/28		
	Alaska	17/12 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Atlanta	21/10 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Baltimore	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Boston	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Buffalo	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Chicago	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Denver	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Detroit	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
Europe	London	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Paris	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Rome	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Madrid	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Athens	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22		
	Asia	Tokyo	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Seoul	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Hong Kong	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Singapore	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Bangkok	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
Africa		Cairo	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Nairobi	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Johannesburg	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Accra	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Australia	Sydney	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22
	Melbourne		18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
	Perth		18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
	Brisbane		18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
	South America		Buenos Aires	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22
			Sao Paulo	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22
Lima			18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
Bogota			18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
Middle East			Tel Aviv	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22
			Jerusalem	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22
		Doha	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	
		Riyadh	18/22 11/22	18/12 11/22	

# Noriega Trial: Not Up to Its Billing, and the Jury Takes Over

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Following the resolution of a last-minute legal dispute, the fate of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former "maximum leader" of Panama who has spent the last two years as a prisoner in a jail cell here, has at last been placed in the hands of a U.S. jury.

But the volume of evidence and the complexity of the case make it difficult to predict whether the U.S. government will ultimately succeed in keeping him locked up for the rest of his life.

"In terms of interest, various problems, hard work and frustration, this case is No. 1," Judge William M. Hoeveler said Saturday.

Visibly relieved that the charges of cocaine trafficking, racketeering and money laundering against Mr. Noriega were now up to others to deal with, he described the seventh-month trial as a demanding test of the U.S. legal system because of the personalities and issues involved.

Haggling continued through Saturday morning, more than 12 hours

after the charges had formally been handed over to the jury.

At an unusual hearing before Judge Hoeveler, prosecution and defense lawyers fought over which version of the indictment should be submitted to the jury, with Mr. Noriega himself getting into the act to remind the judge that the charges against him "led to fire, blood and tears between two countries."

The dispute delayed the start of deliberations by keeping the jury from having a copy of an indictment on which to base its decision.

After hearing arguments, Mr. Hoeveler made a compromise ruling that he described as "a bit of baby-splitting," removing two counts that had been dropped before the trial began but retaining all other material.

In many respects, the first trial of a foreign head of state in a U.S. courtroom failed to live up to the predictions made for it when Mr. Noriega gave himself up to U.S. military authorities in Panama in January 1990.

In the end, the trial proved to be less an examination of the darkest areas of U.S. foreign policy than what prosecutors described as "just another drug case," albeit one with an unusually prominent defendant.

Virtually without exception, defense efforts to introduce evidence that would show Mr. Noriega worked closely with — and was supported by — U.S. military and intelligence agencies for much of his career were rebuffed on grounds of national security or irrelevance to the 10 counts of cocaine trafficking, money laundering and racketeering with which the Panamanian leader has been charged.

Nevertheless, an acquittal of Mr. Noriega, who would face as much as 160 years in prison if convicted of all charges, would be a significant embarrassment for the Bush administration, which is already under attack in an election year for its failure to remove Saddam Hussein as president of Iraq.

Hundreds of Panamanians and two dozen Americans died in the

December 1989 invasion of Panama, and more than \$1 billion in damages were inflicted on the tiny nation.

And with a witness list that ranged from Carlos Labadie Rivera, one of the founders of the Medellin cocaine cartel, to Admiral Daniel Murphy, who was chief of staff for Vice President George Bush during the Reagan administration, the trial could not help but provide bizarre juxtapositions that brought together the worlds of statecraft and drug trafficking.

Regardless of its outcome, the Noriega case is sure to provide legal scholars fodder for years to come.

Issues that were ignored during the trial itself, such as the legal basis for trying a foreign head of state taken into custody as part of a U.S. military invasion and who claims to be a prisoner of war, are likely to be raised on appeal if Mr. Noriega is convicted.

Then there was the government's novel argument that the Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial does not protect foreigners "until they are in the jurisdiction of the United States."

Until the Panamanian leader arrived in Miami, they contended, he was in a "nonconstitutional relationship" with the U.S. lawyers he hired after he was first indicted in

February 1988, and therefore not entitled to lawyer-client secrecy and other rights guaranteed to Americans charged with crimes.

Perhaps most controversial of all was the prosecution's reliance on a score of witnesses, convicted of drug trafficking and money-laundering offenses, who agreed to testify against Mr. Noriega in hopes of receiving reduced sentences.

The chief defense counsel, Frank A. Rubino, reminded jurors that some of the witnesses had also been allowed to keep drug earnings or had been given legal immigrant status as part of their agreements with the government.



THAI GENERAL IS PROPOSED AS LEADER — General Suchinda Kraprayoon, left, at a ceremony Sunday in Bangkok with the air force chief, Kaset Rojananil. The general was proposed for the prime ministership by a five-party coalition. The key contender, Narong Wongwan, bowed out under pressure after U.S. suggestions of involvement in drug trafficking.

# Laundered Cash From Leather Bags

## Japan-France Drug Ring Said to Trade in Luxury Goods

The Associated Press

PARIS — Nearly 100 people, including a high-ranking French customs official, have been arrested in a crackdown on a Japanese-French network that was suspected of laundering drug money through the purchase and resale of luxury goods.

Police sources, speaking Sunday on condition of anonymity, said a Japanese crime syndicate had organized the five networks to buy Louis Vuitton and Hermès leather goods, scarves and other products for resale in Japan.

"It is a classic way of recycling dirty money without attracting the attention of authorities," the head of the investigation said.

The network bosses placed classified ads in a Paris neighborhood newspaper to recruit buyers, who were given cash to make their pur-

chases, the police said. About 300 people were involved in buying and transporting the goods.

Each day, as many as 150 modestly dressed clients went shopping at the chic Vuitton and Hermès boutiques, making their purchases with crisp 500 franc notes, often with consecutive serial numbers.

At least 400 million francs (\$73 million) passed through the network over three years, the police said. The money was transferred through banks in Luxembourg, Switzerland, France and the island of Jersey to the network bosses.

More than 15 million francs were ordered frozen in an unknown number of Paris banks after the arrests, the police said. Most of the arrests were made March 30, when the police picked up 15 network bosses and about 80 buyers.

Those arrested included Japanese, Chinese and Vietnamese, as

well as naturalized French citizens of Asian origin, the police said. The only native-born Frenchman involved in the scheme, they said, was identified as Joël Dumont, a customs official at Charles de Gaulle Airport, who provided stamps and documents for exporting the merchandise.

The police also seized 2,500 Vuitton and Hermès products worth 7 million francs, plus 2.5 million francs in cash.

The investigation began in December, when the police were tipped off that dozens of Asians had been seen going in and out of a building near the Place de la Madeleine carrying large numbers of Vuitton bags.

The bags were exported to Japan for resale at a discount in Tokyo department stores. Vuitton's policy is to sell only through small shops.

# CLEANUP: Compromise at UN

(Continued from page 1)

curb soaring birthrates that contribute to poverty and to environmental degradation.

The declaration, which was adopted Saturday, emerged out of a long and bitter North-South political struggle that dominated the meeting.

At first, the negotiators hoped to draft an Earth Charter, which the industrial nations saw as a relatively short statement, committing all in visionary language to safeguard the world's natural inheritance.

But developing nations insisted on a more detailed, pragmatic document that would force the North to take responsibility for the world's environmental difficulties and promise to help them continue their development safely.

At the last moment, Israel threatened to prevent unanimous approval of the declaration, arguing that a reference to safeguarding the natural resources of "people under oppression, domination and occupation" constituted "political pollution" of the text by the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab allies.

But this dispute was put aside, and the conference approved the compromise draft by acclamation.

# UN Group Is Set To Accelerate Ozone Protection

Reuters

GENEVA — Environmental officials meeting in Geneva this week say expert opinion is virtually unanimous that chemicals destroying ozone must be phased out much more quickly than originally planned.

This would help limit solar damage to crops, skin, eyes, immune systems and the oceans' food chains.

At a 10-day United Nations meeting starting Monday, governments will be asked to propose and tentatively agree to changes in the 1987 Montreal Protocol, which sought to limit ozone damage.

"All the new science points to the fact that they need to do something pretty fast," said Adam Markham of the Swiss-based World Wide Fund for Nature.

Officials said they were sure the industrialized nations would agree to end the use of certain chemicals by the end of 1995.

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# For N.Y., a Rare Bit of Clout

## Primary Outcome Can Break, or Remake, Clinton

By R. W. Apple Jr.

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — For one of the rare occasions in its short, noisy and not very distinguished history, the New York presidential primary could count for a lot on Tuesday.

If Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas wins convincingly, he will once again be considered the presumptive nominee by the politicians and the press, assuming the status he enjoyed before voters' second thoughts and three straight losses — in Connecticut, Vermont and Alaska — took the swapper out of his campaign.

If he wins convincingly he will solidify his standing as the front-runner, and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California will seem more an irritant than a threat. Mr. Brown will stay in, with California's primary on the horizon in June, but he will not be the big buzz any more. Instead, people will be asking "Who's Clinton's running mate?"

If Mr. Brown wins, Democratic office-holders whisper about Mr. Clinton's vulnerability to a Mr. Brown challenge. Mr. Brown will tempt him in every sense on the electoral calendar, large and small, from here to the Pacific. And the search for some fresh face would begin in earnest.

All of this is at stake here because of a series of political accidents. The early withdrawal of Mr. Clinton's principal rivals enabled Mr. Brown to emerge as a kind of last-ditch alternative to Mr. Clinton, which appealed to a lot of people because of the wounds of self-inflicted and other wounds that have slowed the Clinton campaign.

In recent presidential years, the New York balloting has come too late to have much impact, especially now that the system has

been so heavily "front-loaded," with New Hampshire, Georgia, Maryland, the "Super Tuesday" states in the South and elsewhere and the big Midwestern industrial states, Michigan and Illinois, all voting during the campaign's first month.

Those early tests expose the candidates to a variety of electorates, drain most of their money and account for more than half the delegates. As a result of the timetable, plus the constraints of the New York electorate, the primary here has often provided a last lift for hopefuls destined to fail.

New York's primary lacks roots in the Progressive tradition of the early 20th century. Unlike those in Wisconsin, New Hampshire and California, it came into being only recently, and only when party leaders here could no longer block it. So in 1960, John F. Kennedy counted on the bosses to deliver New York.

In 1968, that extraordinary year of insurgency and rebellion, New York's primary took place on June 18, well after California's Eugene J. McCarthy's delegate slates beat those pledged to the eventual nominee, Hubert H. Humphrey, and to Robert F. Kennedy, who had just been assassinated.

Four years later, the primary still consisted only of delegate contests, with no presidential preference poll. That system had made it easier for the leadership to decide how the delegation would vote at national conventions. The voting was so late that there was no effective opposition to George S. McGovern, left, and he won almost all the state's delegates.

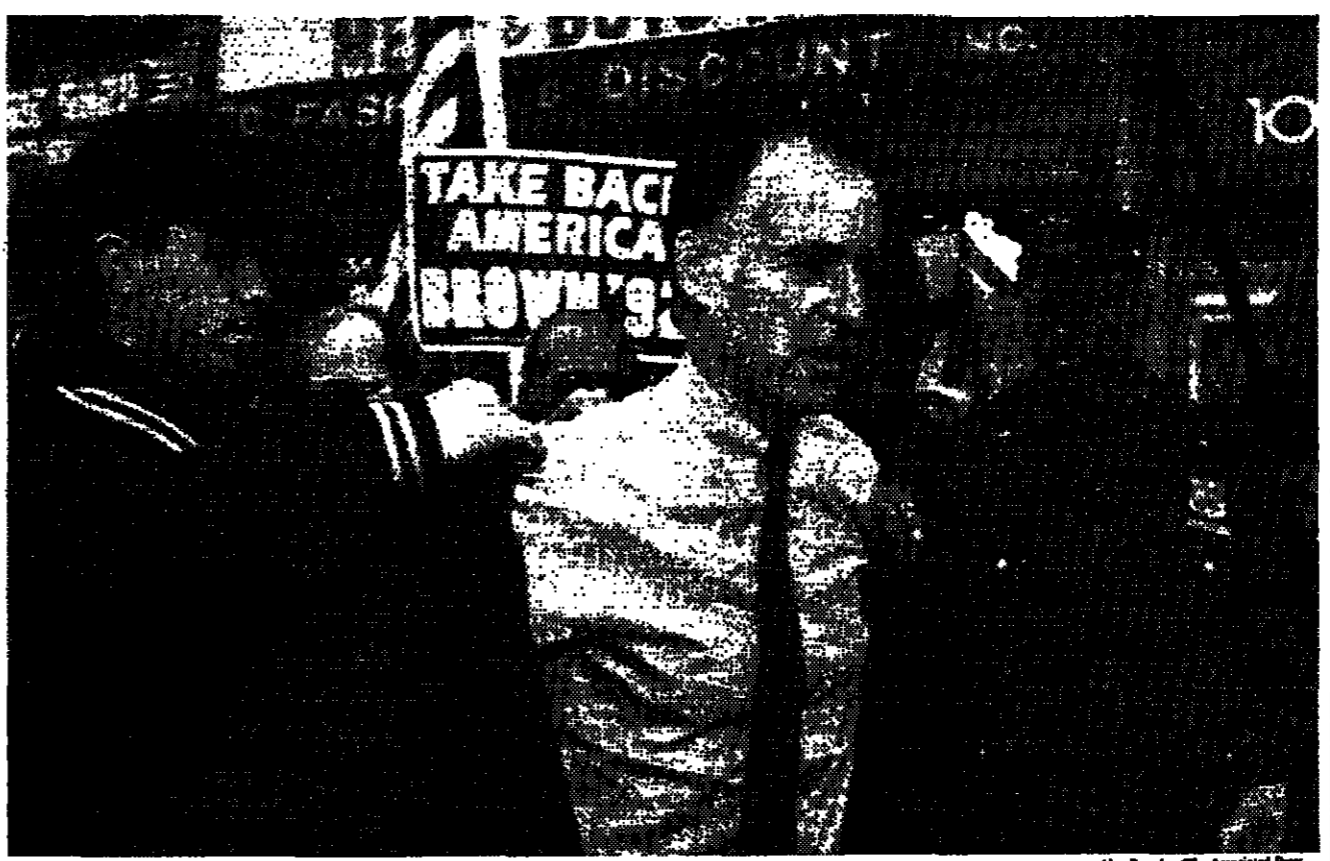
Then came reform. For 1976, New York's primary was moved to April 6 and the candidates' names went onto the ballot, but as

in 1968, the winner was a candidate headed for defeat, Henry M. Jackson. Jimmy Carter, the eventual nominee, ran strongly only in parts of the suburbs and upstate.

In 1980, for the first time, the state had a full-fledged presidential primary, with delegates awarded in precise proportion to popular votes won. Once again, the New York winner was a candidate who won in few other places that year. But this time it was a figure on the left of the party, Edward M. Kennedy.

New York was an important if not a decisive state for Walter F. Mondale in 1984, demonstrating his appeal to two of the core Democratic constituencies, Jews and minorities. In 1988, likewise, Michael S. Dukakis gained ground in New York, knocking Al Gore out of the contest here.

The results four years ago and this year would have been vastly different, in all probability, had the state's governor, Mario M. Cuomo, decided to run. But he did not.



Jerry Brown, the Democratic presidential hopeful, putting on a jacket he bought for \$40 during a campaign stop in Manhattan.

# New Questions Arise on Clinton and the Military Draft in '69

By Dan Balz

**Washington Post Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Bill Clinton has acknowledged receiving a draft induction notice in the spring of 1969, at least three months before he joined an army reserve program that helped keep him out of the service during the Vietnam War.

The Arkansas governor's statement, issued at his Little Rock headquarters after inquiries from The Associated Press, raises new questions about his credibility on an issue that earlier damaged his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

His top advisers said Sunday that the existence of the induction notice was already on the public record, but they could not substantiate that Mr. Clinton's new statement offered a different account of his draft history than he had previously provided.

"Governor Clinton recalls receiving an induction notice while at Oxford, in late April 1969," the governor's statement said. "The notice had been sent by surface mail and arrived after the induction date. Governor Clinton immediately sought guidance from his local draft board about the induction date that had passed.

He asked whether he could finish his current term at Oxford. As was routine procedure, the request was granted and his induction was postponed. Governor Clinton completed the spring term and returned to the United States in late June or early July.

The statement continues: "In mid-July, he joined the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas under the previously reported arrangement he made with Colonel Eugene Holmes. He was reclassified I-D. In the fall of 1969, he voluntarily gave up his I-D classification and was reclassified I-A."

Mr. Clinton escaped military service when he received a high number, 311, in the first draft lottery, in December 1969.

The campaign issued the statement clarifying Mr. Clinton's draft record after the disclosure of a letter purportedly written by a Little Rock lawyer, who claimed to have been a friend at the time, that said Mr. Clinton had received the induction notice.

The author of the letter, Cliff Jackson, heads an organization opposed to the Clinton candidacy.

Mr. Clinton has never acknowledged that he received an induction

notice, although he has never denied it either. Last December, he was asked how he had managed to remain I-A — eligible for induction — for well over a year between 1968 and 1969 without being drafted. "I was just lucky," he replied.

Mr. Clinton acknowledged during the earlier controversy about his draft record that he joined the ROTC program because he knew he was at risk of being drafted in the fall of 1969. This is the first time he has acknowledged that he faced induction far earlier and had been allowed to put it off.

### BRIEFS

**at 46%, Poll Final**  
 of Prime Minister Pierre Boudier on Sunday showed 46 percent for Mr. Boudier, announced as he was appointed, and 54 percent for his first policy speech.

he showed that 46 percent of the new government's members were 19 or older, asked whether they would support the government in the first elections. The response was

**Set for Geneva**  
 Efforts to end Liberia's civil war resumed on Sunday as the two sides met in Geneva to discuss the possibility of putting a crumbling peace agreement on a shifting basis.

and succeed thrashed out in Geneva. The Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, which invaded from the

**to Be Separated**  
 The African National Congress reported that its president, Nelson Mandela, would leave the ANC to concentrate on his controversial wife, Winnie Mandela. The Sunday Times is saying that the separation is likely to be permanent.

**Send Abortion Law**  
 Bills of abortion laws were introduced in the House of Representatives on Sunday. The bills are expected to be passed by the House in the next few weeks.

# U.S. Denies Tokyo View Of Moscow Aid Plan

By Steven Greenhouse

**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Senior administration officials vigorously asserted over the weekend that Japan had agreed in advance with the size and timing of the \$24 billion aid package for Russia announced last week by President George Bush.

Japanese officials have denied doing so.

The officials said Japanese Finance Ministry officials attended a meeting in Paris late last month where the Group of Seven industrial nations, according to the Americans, agreed to an aid package to help Russia.

"That the Japanese have been on the sidelines is absolutely untrue," a senior American official said. "They were aware of everything that's going on."

American officials also rebutted the Japanese charge that the announcement had been premature, saying all the Group of Seven nations knew the importance of unveiling a package that backed President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia before a parliament hostile to his economic changes convened this week.

"The Japanese deputy finance minister was part of the discussions," another senior official said. "They understood the stakes. They understand the importance of the aid."

Several Japanese officials said Friday that there was no agreement on an overall aid package.

"As far as our government knows, there has been no agreement on this package," a Japanese policymaker said. "These figures are extremely new to us. It was inappropriate to announce them."

The Japanese criticism has lent support to assertions that the Bush administration timed the announcements to gain advantage in the presidential campaign.

The package that Mr. Bush announced last week includes \$6 billion for a rubble stabilization fund, \$2.5 billion in deferred debt payments and \$4.5 billion from the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations. The plan also calls for \$11 billion in direct aid from individual nations.

### UPDATE

**Philippines**  
 The Philippine government announced on Sunday that it had received a letter from the United States asking for a review of the country's status as a non-aligned nation.

**Abortion**  
 The House of Representatives passed a bill on Sunday that would allow states to restrict abortion rights.

**Iran**  
 The European Parliament condemned the Iranian regime's human rights violations on Sunday.

### CUOMO: A Call for Peace

**Continued from page 1**  
 peared calculated to encourage New York voters disillusioned with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Brown to cast ballots for Mr. Tsongas.

When New Yorkers vote Tuesday, 244 delegates to the party convention will be apportioned. Kansas and Wisconsin also hold primaries Tuesday. Mr. Clinton has just over half the delegates he needs to be nominated.

Calling the federal government "a disaster," Mr. Cuomo proposed that the Democratic candidates hold discussions with the two top Democrats in Congress, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the House speaker, and George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate majority leader.

Mr. Cuomo said Mr. Foley and Mr. Mitchell should "sit down with Bill Clinton and Jerry Brown right now and say, 'Here are the five bills we guarantee you we will pass when you're president — here's our plan for America.'"

Mr. Cuomo dismissed any possibility of a brokered convention when the Democratic delegates meet in New York in mid-July to select the nominee. For him to enter the race now, he said, "would be nothing but disruptive."

After Tuesday, the candidates face major primaries April 28 in Pennsylvania, May 5 in Indiana, North Carolina and Ohio, and June 2 in California and New Jersey.

On Saturday, Mr. Cuomo had high praise for Mr. Clinton, saying he presumed the Arkansas governor would win the party nomination and would make an "excellent president."

In a televised candidate forum on Sunday, Mr. Clinton said his wife, Hillary, had made a "mistake" last week when she commented to a journalist during an interview about rumors from past campaigns that President George Bush might have had a mistress.

Mr. Clinton argued in the interview that there was a double standard applied to her husband's affairs because the "establishment" had shielded Mr. Bush from inquiries into similar rumors. In 1968, Mr. Bush was dogged by persistent rumors in Washington that he had had a long-term relationship with a female aide; the rumor was never substantiated.

On Sunday, Mr. Clinton said it was a mistake for his wife to discuss rumors in public but that she had thought her remarks were not for publication.

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 The European Parliament condemned the Iranian regime's human rights violations on Sunday.

# Frustrated at Cleaning Up Their House, Many Lawmakers Clear Out

By Adam Clymer

**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — Redistricting, frustration with legislative gridlock and worries over scandals both real and imagined are causing more members of the House of Representatives to choose to leave than at any time within memory.

So far, 44 of the House's 435 members have said that they will not seek re-election, with 32 retiring from politics outright and 12 leaving to seek other offices. And more are expected to follow in the next few weeks as new districting maps become final and filing deadlines approach.

The previous high in outright retirements, according to House Press Gallery records going back to 1958, was 30 in 1974. And the record for voluntary departures of all kinds since World War II appears to be 49, set in 1978.

Brian J. Donnelly, 46, a Massachusetts Democrat who is leaving

after seven two-year terms, put it simply for many of his departing colleagues when he said, "Why go through the hassle of running from airport to airport and you're still not getting anything done?"

The House bank scandal is an obvious concern for some departing lawmakers, like Ohioans Edward F. Feighan, a Democrat, and Chalmers P. Wylie, a Republican. Mr. Feighan was on the list of 22 members who wrote hundreds of checks without having the money in their accounts to pay for them, while Mr. Wylie acknowledges that he is among the more than 300 other current and former members who overdraw their accounts.

Others complain that constituents believe the lawmakers are guilty of sins they have not committed, citing last week's New York Times/CBS News Poll finding that half the public says legislators covered their checks with taxpayers' money. In fact, the deposits made

by other members covered the overdrafts.

The redistricting after each census always spurs retirements, and lawmakers from Illinois to Florida have cited it as their reason for leaving. But for many others it offers an additional, subtler reason to leave.

The need to campaign among at least some strangers in a reshaped district leads impetively to the temptation to end a career increasingly filled with frustrations.

The growing inability of Congress to pass laws that seek to solve major problems, a compound of budget deficits and the stalemate between a Republican president and Democratic lawmakers, both are representatives from both parties.

When added to a hectic lifestyle and heckling from talk show hosts and contentious constituents who perceive a country club existence for their lawmakers, it can be too much.

There is also a modest incentive to leave this year. A handful of departing lawmakers are expected to take advantage of a legal provision expiring this year that allows some to take their campaign treasuries home with them. Most of those eligible have said they will not take the money.

But the general tone of retirement statements and recent interviews conveys a clear, bipartisan consensus that the primary reason for leaving is that the job is not as satisfying as it used to be and not satisfying enough to justify the constant travel, late nights, missed family dinners and frequent abuse that have become common.

Democrats and Republicans have different reasons, nonetheless, for dissatisfaction.

Ed Jenkins, a Georgia Democrat who is going to resume a small-town law practice, said there was no money to pass new programs or get projects for constituents.

"We are struggling just to find

money to keep defense and Medicaid and Medicare going," he said.

Lawrence Coughlin, a Pennsylvania Republican leaving after 23 years, was equally frustrated, but he said this was because "the Republicans have been more and more shut out of the legislative process" by procedural rules that keep them from offering amendments on the floor of the House.

Age is another obvious consideration. Fourteen of the 32 retirees are 65 or older. But the arguments that the time had come to do something else came as readily from lawmakers in their 40s as in their 70s.

Mr. Wylie, 71, said that commuting from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington each week since 1967 had left his wife alone a lot and denied him the chance to see his grandchildren.

Dennis E. Eckart, 41, an Ohio Democrat who in September became the House's first announced retiree, said a major reason for leaving was that he was not spending time with his wife and 12-year-old son.

"I found I was making too many decisions on the telephone instead of over the kitchen table," he said, adding that this was a better time

for him to start a new career than 10 years from now.

But each said that the legislative reality of the House mattered a lot, too.

Mr. Wylie, the senior Republican on the House Banking Committee, saw no chance that the Republicans would win a majority in the next house and be able to make him chairman.

And Mr. Eckart said the other crucial reason for him was that although he came to Washington with an agenda, "There's no money in government anymore to do anything."

### Vatican Link to Mongolia

**The Associated Press**  
**VATICAN CITY** — The Vatican announced Saturday that it had established diplomatic relations with Mongolia.

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## IRAN

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Condemns Dramatic Increase in Executions, Terrorist Activities by Rafsanjani's Government

EP deplors foiled plot by mullahs' regime to assassinate Mr. Massoud Rajavi, Leader of Iranian Resistance

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
 March 12, 1992  
 RESOLUTION B3-0317/92  
 on the violation of human rights in Iran

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its resolution of 18 April 1991 on human rights in Iran, condemning the flagrant violations of human rights in Iran and the terrorist activities directed by the Iranian regime in Europe,
- deeply concerned at the dramatic increase in officially announced and public executions and the arrest of 298,112 people during 1991,
- deeply concerned over the arrest of many witnesses and victims of the violations of human rights who tried to testify to the ICRC in Teheran in recent months, in particular on 12 December 1991,
- whereas human rights violations in Iran also take the form of ethnic and sexist discrimination, particularly reflected in the marginalization of women in terms of access to education and employment,
- deploring the continuing increase in the Iranian regime's terrorist activities outside Iran, through its diplomatic missions and in particular the foiled plot to assassinate Mr. Massoud Rajavi, the Leader of the Iranian Resistance,
- appalled at the harassment of the Swiss diplomatic corps in Teheran by the Rafsanjani regime in response to the arrest of an Iranian embassy employee in Bern for apparent involvement in terrorist activities,
- concerned at the continued imposition of the death penalty on Salman Rushdie, decreed by Khomeini and upheld by Khomeini and Rafsanjani,

- Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in European Political Cooperation to condemn the severe and systematic violations of human rights in Iran, in particular the increasing number of extrajudicial executions and arbitrary mass arrests of disoriented citizens who have taken part in demonstration and protests;
- Draws attention to the question also tabled by the EEC group to the forty-eighth Session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, condemning the human rights abuses in Iran and calling for the monitoring of the human rights situation to be extended;
- Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the President-in-Office of the Council, to EPC, to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, requesting the Council to give special attention to the deteriorating situation in Iran.

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# Bosnians Call for Cease-Fire Before EC Vote on Recognition

*The Associated Press*  
**BELGRADE (AP)**—Leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina's Muslims, Serbs and Croats on Sunday appealed for a cease-fire to stop ethnic violence that claimed up to 100 lives in less than a week.

At least eight people were killed and 30 wounded Sunday in the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, where snipers fired on thousands of peace demonstrators, a Sarajevo editor said.

As the shooting continued, combatants awaited a European Community decision on whether to recognize the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The European Community is expected to consider recognition of Bosnia at a meeting in Brussels on Monday.

Muslims and Croats, who together make up 60 percent of Bosnia's 4.4 million people, voted for independence in a referendum last

month that touched off a spate of violence that has since spread through the republic. Serbs, a third of the population, oppose independence. Last week, they began setting up their own local authorities and police forces.

Sarajevo television showed people scattering in front of parliament as snipers opened fire from the nearby Holiday Inn hotel, used as a command center by Serb militants. But people later regrouped

and continued marching through the city center.

By 8 P.M., violence in the capital had subsided, a journalist said.

Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, and leaders of Bosnia's Croats and Serbs appeared on Sarajevo television with the federal military commander for Bosnia, Lieutenant General Milutin Kukanjac, during the reading of their appeal for an end to all firing.

The three leaders later met the commander of the UN peacekeeping forces, General Satish Nambrir of India, the Tanjug press agency reported.

The 14,000 peacekeepers, to be fully deployed by April 25, are assigned to keep separate the warring sides in neighboring Croatia, but are headquartered in Sarajevo.

The first infantry units of an eventual 14,000-member United Nations peacekeeping force arrived in Croatia on Saturday. The 1,200 French soldiers who made up the initial force were expected to head for the southern Croatian region of Krajina.

Sarajevo airport was closed earlier in the day, Tanjug reported. Radio Sarajevo reported that the main road between Sarajevo and Belgrade was blown up by Muslim forces near Pale, 10 kilometers (6 miles) from Sarajevo.

The focus of the criticism is the report that while the victim, Takashi Ota of Citizen Trading Co., was abducted on March 14, neither the company nor the Japanese government notified the Panamanian authorities until March 20, after a ransom of \$750,000 had been paid.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the delay in notifying the Panamanian authorities came after a "strong request" by the company and the victim's family. "We respected their wish," he said.

Although the Japanese government officially opposes paying ransom in terrorism incidents, Japanese companies have often paid ransom in the past, citing the enormous emotional pressure from families and employees.

"I hate to see this happen again, but it will," said Akiyuki Sassa, a security consultant who was director of security affairs for the government. "This payment of ransom will encourage gangsters in every South American country to treat Japanese as easy targets."

Mr. Sassa said that Japanese had been too naive in traveling overseas, blithely assuming that because their country does not bear arms against any enemies in the world, they do not have to protect themselves. That attitude is rapidly changing, he said.

Many details of the kidnapping are murky, partly because Citizen Trading Co., which markets watches and machinery, has declined to comment on the case. But according to news reports, the Panamanian authorities now say that Mr. Ota was actually killed the day after he was abducted.

The ransom, the reports say, was thus delivered after he was slain, with apparently no attempt to find out the victim's condition before it was paid. Only after it was paid, and Mr. Ota failed to turn up, were the Panamanian authorities notified. His body was not found until March 26.

At first there was only speculation about the identity of the kidnapers, with some press reports mentioning people linked to drug cartels or terrorism or both.

But on March 26 the authorities arrested three people, including a man identified as an employee of the Panamanian subsidiary of Citizen Trading Co.

According to news reports, the police arrested Hector Chang, a Panamanian of Chinese descent, who was identified as working under Mr. Ota. His wife and brother also were arrested.

# A Killing in Panama Is Leading Japanese To Question Ransoms

By Steven R. Weisman  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO—Japanese were shocked over reports of the abduction and slaying of a Japanese businessman in Panama early in March. The episode, the 10th killing of a Japanese citizen overseas this year, was a fresh reminder of the perils of traveling and living abroad.

But as fresh details of the kidnapping have come to light, criticism is being raised about whether the government in Tokyo is doing enough to help its citizens overseas, and whether bungling and delays in the latest episode may invite more attacks.

The focus of the criticism is the report that while the victim, Takashi Ota of Citizen Trading Co., was abducted on March 14, neither the company nor the Japanese government notified the Panamanian authorities until March 20, after a ransom of \$750,000 had been paid.

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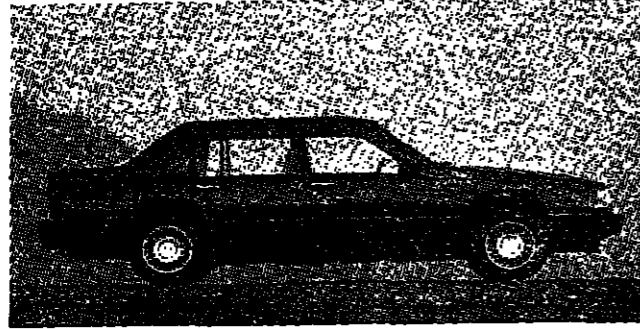
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# In Britain, Gauging the Pendulum's Path

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

**BRISTOL, England**—On the eastern edge of this bustling industrial city, in a homogeneous collection of tidy row houses and semi-detached homes known as Kingswood, electoral disaster is brewing for Prime Minister John Major and the governing Conservative Party.

Phillip Jones owned a booming home-improvement business with five employees until the recession closed him down six months ago and put them all out of work. In 1987, when business was thriving, he voted for Margaret Thatcher and the Tories. This time around, he said, he is returning to his roots and voting Labor in the general election Thursday.

Recent polls conducted here suggest that Mr. Jones is not alone. "It's the working people who make up the better part of the country," he said. "It's the working people who voted the Tories in, and we're the ones that will vote them out."

Kingswood is a haven of the "C-2" voter. The C-2s get their nickname from a subcategory in a British demographic survey, which classified them as skilled or semi-skilled workers with lower-middle-class incomes.

The people who live here are laborers who own their homes and hold jobs in defense- or transportation-related industries. They boast of working-class roots and middle-class values. Thirteen years ago, they began turning away from the Labor Party, their traditional political home, and helped sweep Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservatives into power.

Now they are coming back to Labor. Polls suggest that C-2s throughout Britain are turning away from the Tories in response to the country's punishing economic the list of "marginal" districts they currently hold, they will slip just below the number of seats they need to maintain control of the 651-seat House of Commons.

It is a community in the old-fashioned sense, a place where people spend their entire lives, know

and in response to the recession, and in response to the sense that the government has neglected such public institutions as the highly revered National Health Service and the schools system.

Most of all, whether or not they care for the new, more moderate look of Neil Kinnock's Labor Party, many voters seem to believe that after 13 years of Tory rule, Labor's

campaign slogan rings true: "It's Time for a Change."

Kingswood is an ideal place to watch the pendulum swing. In statistical terms, it is the hinge seat for the Conservatives — if they lose Kingswood, which ranks 524 on unemployment rate all faithfully their neighbors well and attend church on Sunday.

In the 1980s, Bristol and Kingswood prospered, thanks in part to a boom in defense spending. But the double blow of recession and defense cutbacks has taken a harsh toll. Unemployment has doubled in the past two years, and Robert Hayward, the Conservative incumbent in the House of Commons, estimates that British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce, the area's two largest employers, have laid off 5,000 of their 18,000 workers in the last two years.

When discussing how they intend to vote, people here only occasionally mention Mr. Major or Mr. Kinnock. Nor do questions of ideology or the style of the campaigns seem to matter much. What they do talk about is unemployment, the neighbor whose house was repossessed or the teenager down the street who cannot get into a training course or find a job.

They also still talk about Mrs. Thatcher and the poll tax, the highly unpopular system of per-head local taxation that she introduced and that helped lead to her political demise 17 months ago. One of Mr. Major's early acts was to repeal the tax, but that measure does not take full effect for another year. In the meantime, like fresh spit in an old wound, a new batch of poll-tax bills has just arrived in local mailboxes.

The man who must bear the burden of popular disaffection is Mr. Hayward, 43, an articulate, ebullient legislator who is unusually well known locally. His politics are a blend of fiscal conservatism and social liberalism very similar to those of Prime Minister Major.

Mr. Hayward said he was surprised to have won the seat by a narrow margin nine years ago, and stunned when he tripped that margin in 1987. But personal popularity and the powers of incumbency count for little in the parliamentary system, whose voters are choosing the party they want in power more than an individual representative.

**Strong Labor Polls**

Mr. Major's grip on power looked increasingly shaky on Sunday, four days before the general election, Reuters reported from London.

The latest opinion polls indicated that Mr. Major and the Conservatives were still trailing the Labor Party.

The polls suggested a narrow Labor victory or an inconclusive result leaving a "hung parliament," with no party in the majority.

A Gallup/Sunday Telegraph poll said backing for the Liberal Democrats had climbed to 22 percent from 15 percent in a month. It put Conservative support at 37.5 percent, down from 41, with Labor also at 37.5, down one.

# 'It's the working people who voted the Tories in, and we're the ones that will vote them out.'

An unemployed home builder

recession, and in response to the sense that the government has neglected such public institutions as the highly revered National Health Service and the schools system.

Most of all, whether or not they care for the new, more moderate look of Neil Kinnock's Labor Party, many voters seem to believe that after 13 years of Tory rule, Labor's

# Sam Walton, Discount-Store Giant, Dies at 74

By Thomas C. Hayes  
*New York Times Service*

**Sam Walton, 74, the founder of Wal-Mart Stores and the most successful American merchant of his time, died Sunday in Little Rock, Arkansas, after a long battle with cancer.**

Mr. Walton opened the first Wal-Mart Discount City in 1962 in Rogers, Arkansas, a small city in the Ozark Mountains. By 1991, the chain passed Sears, Roebuck & Company to become the nation's largest retailer. It operates more than 1,700 stores in 42 states.

Mr. Walton created Wal-Mart with the idea, once mocked by retailers, that large discount stores could thrive in rural areas.

A gifted, homespun orator, he entranced legions of low-paid but loyal workers with a simple refrain: Help customers, cut costs and share profits. Wal-Mart's headquarters, in contrast to the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago, remain a boxlike warehouse and general office in Bentonville, Arkansas.

Wal-Mart began to sell its stock to the public in 1970. From 1981 to 1991, investors earned an astounding average yearly return of 46.8 percent on the company's shares.

Mr. Walton's family became, by some accounts, the nation's wealthiest, its Wal-Mart stock alone worth \$23 billion.

Wal-Mart's rapid growth, built on high sales volume and low prices, brought financial ruin to

hundreds of small-town merchants on Main Streets across the South and Midwest.

As Wal-Mart's reputation grew, Mr. Walton often faced bitter resistance in communities where he planned to open stores. Yet his promises to help charities and provide jobs almost always prevailed.

Mr. Walton always worked at shaping his work force, using cheer, songs and payment policies to urge employees to work hard and be friendly toward customers.

During World War II, Mr. Walton served as an army captain, working in intelligence.

In 1945, Mr. Walton acquired his first store, a Ben Franklin variety store franchise in Newport, Arkansas, with a \$25,000 loan from his father-in-law, Leland Stanford Robson, a small-town Oklahoma banker. By the early 1960s, Mr. Walton and his brother, James L.

(Bud) Walton, owned 15 Ben Franklin franchises.

In 1962, when Ben Franklin executives in Chicago turned down his plan to open bigger stores in rural areas, with discount prices and smaller profit margins, he began to form what eventually became Wal-Mart Stores.

Mr. Walton remained the chairman of Wal-Mart until his death. He relinquished the titles of president and chief executive in 1988. He retired briefly from the chief executive's post in 1974 but reclaimed it two years later.

Rejecting occasional advice to spread his investments, Mr. Walton kept 39 percent of Wal-Mart's common stock under family control in five trusts established in 1954. Since it became a public company, Wal-Mart has issued more than 1.1 billion shares of common stock.

On April 1, the five Walton

trusts held Wal-Mart stock collectively valued at \$23 billion, about \$4.7 billion apiece. Annual dividends on the family stock amount to \$93.5 million.

In 1985, Forbes magazine declared Mr. Walton the wealthiest man in America, a distinction Mr. Walton often said he hated.

"All that hullabaloo about somebody's net worth is just stupid, and it's made my life a lot more complex and difficult," he said.

Mr. Walton displayed scant interest in the social whirl of the fashionably rich. And on business trips that often included visits to six Wal-Mart stores in a day, he rented subcompact cars and spent nights at budget motels.

Mr. Walton installed profit-sharing plans that enabled hundreds of workers with low wages to retire with comfortable, and occasionally lucrative, pensions because of the rising price of Wal-Mart shares.

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**ACROSS**

1 \_\_\_\_\_ up (pays to play)  
 8 Army  
 10 Dips bait lightly  
 14 Bag  
 15 Resident of Tallinn  
 16 Actress Raines  
 17 Pet-rights org.  
 18 "I cannot tell \_\_\_\_\_"  
 19 He portrayed Sonny Corleone  
 20 PLAY

**DOWN**

1 Blind as \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 Snack  
 3 Recording ribbon  
 4 Steep slope  
 5 Condition  
 6 Learn

**7 Capital on a fjord**  
 8 Hand  
 9 TV's "Jake and \_\_\_\_\_"  
 10 Weak  
 11 Kyrgyz range  
 12 Sketch  
 13 Warbled  
 21 Kind of bag or board  
 22 Two-handed card game  
 25 Spanish playwright  
 26 Opposite the middle of a ship's side  
 27 Kind of pipe  
 28 Shanker melody  
 30 Encircle  
 32 One of the Parsons  
 33 Twin of Rome's founder  
 34 Printers' directions

**44 Sound of mild rebuke**  
 45 Chief deity of Egypt  
 47 Charlemagne's dom.  
 48 Annie Oakley  
 49 Vasco da \_\_\_\_\_  
 51 "Norma \_\_\_\_\_"  
 53 TODAY  
 51 O'Neill's daughter  
 52 Back of the neck  
 53 Make amends  
 54 Hidden obstacle  
 55 \_\_\_\_\_ and the Belmonts  
 56 Ranch in "Giant"  
 57 Suburb of Padua  
 58 Actor Ray Oler  
 59 Mistake

**7 Capital on a fjord**  
 8 Hand  
 9 TV's "Jake and \_\_\_\_\_"  
 10 Weak  
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 26 Opposite the middle of a ship's side  
 27 Kind of pipe  
 28 Shanker melody  
 30 Encircle  
 32 One of the Parsons  
 33 Twin of Rome's founder  
 34 Printers' directions

**48 Annoy**  
 50 Thin as \_\_\_\_\_  
 52 Moliere's "L- \_\_\_\_\_" ("The Miser")  
 53 Thorny bloomer  
 54 Very long periods of time  
 55 Small pest  
 56 Footless  
 57 "But \_\_\_\_\_ but!"  
 58 White with age  
 59 Knowledgeable about  
 60 Have on

**Solution to Puzzle of April 3**

STAG	DIODE	PAIS
OOZE	EDWIN	ABOY
FLUTEFLIES	CAEN	
TURNKEY	TUBATWO	
OER	RUSHED	
PAW	DRESSER	
OLIO	ALOT	SOUPI
MANDOLIN	ORANGES	
PIKES	EYRA	ALTE
	ISLAMIC	YER
BASSET	LOU	
OBBERON	EROSTION	
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# New Conflict Among U.S. Blacks: To Condone or Condemn the Behavior of a Few

By Lena Williams  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At church meetings, at social gatherings and in informal conversations across the country, more and more blacks, many for the first time, have become openly critical of apologists for certain members of their race.

They contend that the actions of national figures like Mike Tyson, Marvin S. Barry Jr. and Leonard Jeffries Jr. are disgraceful and cannot be excused and that, as role models, their behavior can bring shame to the race.

But there are those who still maintain that these individuals are victims of the white establishment and should be defended, no matter what.

The emotionally charged debate has prompted blacks from coast-to-coast to re-examine what it means to be black in America today. Many say they are finding that the old unanimity no longer stands; the historical sense of a communal psychology is slowly disappearing.

"The question that would typify our dilemma is: What happened to the values, attitudes and exemplary personal examples by which we, as African-Americans, defined the civil rights movement and its offspring, the 'yemmer' movement," said Arthur Ashe, the former tennis star and author of a history of black athletes in America.

"During the civil rights struggles," he said, "we definitely laid claim to the high moral ground, and now, by condoning what some of our leaders do and not acting in a manner we would have been proud of in the '60s, we are being seen as no better than anybody else."

The internal conflict among blacks is no more evident than in blacks' responses to three highly publicized cases. In the trial of Mr. Tyson, the former boxing champion, on rape charges, for example, some saw the conviction as just. Yet there were those, including several leading black ministers, who said the odds were stacked against Mr. Tyson from the start: The jury was predominantly white.

To many black Washingtonians, the arrest and conviction last year of Mr. Barry, who was then the city's mayor, on charges of cocaine possession was also a miscarriage of justice.

The prosecutors acknowledged that the Barry case was first time the federal government had used sexual enticement to lure a target into criminal behavior. But just as many blacks believed that Mr. Barry used charges of racism to defend his brazen personal behavior and political failures.

The recent removal of Mr. Jeffries as the head of the black studies department at City College in New York is still another example of black ambivalence.

Some blacks contend that racism was a motivating

factor in the decision to remove him, but there are also those who say the professor was tempting fate with his incendiary remarks, including those directed at Jews and white historians.

"This is a racist society, and it will be for a long time to come," said Roger Wilkins, a former U.S. assistant attorney general who is a history professor at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. "That people make racist attacks on certain black people does not absolve those who have been attacked of behaving decently and keeping their human commitments."

Most of the two dozen blacks interviewed say they do not want to give blacks an excuse to be lawless.

Nevertheless, they may find themselves in the uncomfortable position of defending other blacks who have been accused of actions they may not condone because of a strong and persistent conviction that there is a double standard for blacks and whites, whether in judging political, criminal or personal behavior.

In an article about the Tyson case in the March issue of Paper Magazine, the filmmaker Spike Lee and the rap star Queen Latifah convey the angst some blacks feel.

Both said that although Mr. Tyson's victim was black, one only had to weigh the verdict against those in other headline-grabbing rape cases involving white men to see that the scales of justice are out of balance.

"In the Kennedy case, it was his word against hers,

and he was found not guilty," said Queen Latifah, referring to the rape trial of William Kennedy Smith. While Mr. Lee said he did not want to pass judgment on Mr. Tyson, he believed that the system was "trying to demoralize him" because "he was making too much money."

During Senate confirmation hearings last autumn on the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, Judge Thomas was able to turn the tide of public support, especially among blacks, by calling the investigation into Anita F. Hill's accusation of sexual harassment a "high-tech lynching" of an "uppity black."

Scores of black citizens around the country agreed, saying the hearings smacked of a setup in which a black woman was being used to destroy a black man.

"Every black official ought to assume that someone is after them because of racism, so they ought to behave like anyone would if someone was out to get them," said Mary Frances Berry, a professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"Racism is a fact of our lives," she said. "You can't be an African-American and not have to deal with racism. So you can imagine if everyone misbehaved and everyone blamed it on racism, then you would have 99 percent of them and 1 percent trying to control them."

In recent weeks, prominent blacks, including the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Alvin Foussaint, the Harvard psychiatrist, and the Reverend Al Sharpton, the New York activist, have publicly chastised other members of their race for failing to live up to the moral standards of earlier generations of black Americans.

In the past such issues were seldom discussed outside private conversations among blacks and sympathetic whites, because blacks feared that any criticism of their community would be used by some whites against the entire race.

"Blacks have had a long history of being divided and conquered, especially in the white media, and this practice persists," Andrew Hacker, a professor of political science at Queens College in New York, wrote in his book "Two Nations Black and White, Separate, Unequal, Hostile." "Indeed, as many black Americans see it, whites take a special delight in dissecting and exploiting differences among blacks."

Others blacks said they remained silent out of a sense of commitment to their race, of not wanting to air dirty linen in public, knowing that those who did speak out were often ostracized or "read out of the race."

"A lot of us are afraid that if we aren't intraculturally politically correct, we'll have people coming down on us, and so we just keep quiet," Mr. Ashe said. "Who needs it?"

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Seeking the Eternal

**In Booms and Busts**

Popular wisdom notes The New York Times, has it that the harsher the economic climate, the more people go to church. Like the old saying about no atheists in foxholes, the reasoning goes that people with worldly cares are drawn to seek solace in the eternal.

But a new report by the Princeton Religion Research Center, an affiliate of the Gallup Poll, challenges that assumption. "The historical record shows very minor swings, if any, in both church attendance and membership when the economy either goes boom or bust," the report said.

The research center analyzed statistics gathered over the last 40 years and through the nine recessions that occurred in that period. It found that the difference in church attendance between the recession and the year preceding it never has exceeded 2 percentage points.

### Short Takes

When Babe Ruth played himself in "Babe of the Yankees" 50 years ago, he had a contract provision that allowed him to leave the set by 6 P.M. Gary Cooper, who starred as Ruth's teammate, Lou Gehrig, asked the Babe if he would be on Friday evenings. Ruth replied, "No. My favorite radio programs are on then — 'The Lone Ranger' and 'Gang Busters.'"

"Bob Levey's Washington," a column in The Washington Post, has a new game, Unlikelyisms, which combines well-known people or things with unlikely activities. Examples: The Leona Helmsley Charm School; W.C. Fields' Child-Care Centers; The Michael Dukakis U-Drive-It Tank Rental Agency; The Bush Family's Favorite Broccoli Dish; The John McEnroe School of Etiquette.

Arthur Higbee

### About People

Henry C. Lee, head of Connecticut's State Police Forensic Science Laboratory, has investigated more than 5,000 homicides and testifies in about 100 trials a year. "It's not a question of

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### When He Can Walk on Water

what's an established fact," says an admiring colleague, Carla Noziglia, former director of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. As for Mr. Lee, he says: "I don't have to point the finger at anyone. The signs do it for me." When asked by a television interviewer how he could be outsmarted, he said: "Just don't commit a crime. If you don't commit a crime, then I cannot find any clue."

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# In the Election Year White House, They Almost Miss Sununu

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three months after Samuel K. Skinner took over as chief of staff to put the White House on an even keel, officials say the operation is in such gridlock that the press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, lamented to associates recently that he was frustrated enough to quit — and then abruptly left for Bermuda.

Mr. Fitzwater, his aides said, is not resigning, but they say he is frustrated with the White House's inability to forge and carry forward the president's themes and policies. It is another sign that the new election year team, installed after the stormy tenure of chief of staff John H. Sununu, has not found its feet.

Mr. Fitzwater, in a statement issued from Bermuda, expressed

support for the White House management team. Reuters reported from Washington. "My vacation has nothing to do with the events described in the Washington Post article," Mr. Fitzwater said.

The White House deputy chief of staff, W. Henson Moore, a former Louisiana member of Congress and deputy energy secretary who was put in place by Mr. Skinner to be his "alter ego," is a focus of frustration for Mr. Fitzwater and others, sources said.

But they said the internal problems, although made worse by Mr. Moore, go beyond him and have produced what one called "functional gridlock," another "operational constipation" and a third "an unbelievable inability to execute."

"I'm not talking about big

things, big policy, big message, big crisis," the third official said. "I'm talking about the essence of day-to-day work of a White House to support the president."

Interviews with outside advisers to President George Bush and more than a dozen officials in the White House, the Cabinet departments and Congress revealed a consensus that Mr. Skinner has constructed a mini-bureaucracy top heavy with officials inexperienced in White House operations who fail to follow things through. Routine tasks get caught in endless debate. When decisions are made, execution is incomplete or nonexistent.

Mr. Moore's appointment Mr. Skinner cites as one of his best draws the most direct criticism. White House and other sources said he had neither the expertise nor the right "staff member" mindset for the job.

Another political adviser said Mr. Skinner and Mr. Moore "haven't made the cultural adjustment" required in the rarified White House atmosphere of "making quick, hard, fast decisions on the fly and making them work."

"You got three portal-to-portal guys there," another administration source said, "each of whom would be perfectly competent in other jobs but not in these jobs, or at least, not together here."

"Portal to portal" refers to the door-to-door chauffeured rides provided to Mr. Skinner, Mr. Moore and the domestic policy chief, Clayton K. Yeutter. During the Sununu tenure as staff chief, only Mr. Sununu got such service.

"It's a symbol of what's wrong

there," the official said. "All three of those guys are used to being in charge of making decisions and having someone else carry things out. We're missing the middle level."

Mr. Fitzwater's frustration, officials said, is rooted in his inability to get good press and in what associates describe as gridlock in the White House inner councils.

The Center for Media and Public Affairs, a Washington group that monitors network coverage of the president, calculated that from Jan. 1 to March 17, the Bush campaign coverage has been negative 76 percent of the time, making him "the front-runner in the bad press derby," as the center director, Robert Lichter, expressed it.

Two Fitzwater associates said he had had "words" with Mr. Moore recently after the deputy convened a newly structured group to plot long-range themes and plans and schedules for the president.

Instead, sources said, the meeting dealt with short-term problems of the particular day. Mr. Fitzwater complained openly during the session about Mr. Moore's handling of it and said privately to colleagues that Mr. Moore was not only wasting time, but also failing to accomplish vital business.

Aides said he left the session in disgust, complaining he had "just about had enough" and was on the verge of quitting.

A White House source said Mr. Fitzwater, whose tenure as press secretary to President Ronald Reagan and now Mr. Bush makes him the longest serving in the post, has talked about leaving at other times

as well. In this case, a source said, he was "jolted out" of any serious move to resign and instead decided to take a rare vacation.

Sources said he went with his concerns to Mr. Skinner, who authorized the unusual departure. Mr. Skinner said in an interview that Mr. Fitzwater had not complained directly to him but that he had come in last week and say he needed to take time off.

"I encouraged that," Mr. Skinner said. "He should get a vacation. Everyone here needs some time off. It has been a rough several weeks."

Mr. Skinner staunchly defended Mr. Moore and said he was "absolutely not" the wrong man for the post. He insisted that after a rough start up, the new White House staff structure was beginning to settle down. Suggestions of turmoil or gridlock are exaggerated, he said.

## ITALY: Cossiga in Full Cry

(Continued from page 1)

His 45-year relationship with the party. But he still reserves his fiercest wrath for the former Communist, now renamed the Democratic Party of the Left, who sought to have him impeached.

The four-party governing coalition headed by the Christian Democrats, who have dominated virtually all of Italy's 50 governments in the last 45 years, appeared in jeopardy of losing its majority. Opinion polls suggested that voters were fed up with the rising influence of organized crime, the decrepit state of public services and the country's chaotic finances.

His foes say Mr. Cossiga's outbursts have made a mockery of politics and encouraged instability. Many of the 11,000 candidates are running on a throw-the-rascals-out platform.

### One Dies in Milan Explosion

MILAN — One person was killed and seven were injured when a four-story apartment building on the outskirts of Milan was destroyed by an explosion Sunday, rescue workers said.

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Peter R Wenban, Managing Director, Peter R Wenban & Associates

09.10 KEYNOTE ADDRESS  
Gillian Shephard MP, Minister of State to the Treasury, UK

09.50 DUTY FREE IN THE EC: BENEFITTING FROM THE TIME EXTENSION  
Chris Scott-Wilson, Chairman, IDFC, Brussels

10.15 PROFITING FROM THE NEW GERMANY AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE  
Heribert Diehl, Managing Director, Gebr Heinenmann, Hamburg

10.40 Coffee

11.10 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR DUTY FREE IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION  
Derek Keogh, Chief Executive, Aer Rianta, Dublin

11.35 RETURN TO THE MIDDLE EAST  
Colin McLoughlin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, UAE

12.00 EFTA AND THE EC: IMPLICATIONS FOR DUTY FREE  
Erik Juul-Mortensen, Senior Vice President, Danish Distillers, Copenhagen

12.25 PANEL DISCUSSION

12.45 Lunch — hosted by B.A.T. (U.K. and Export) Limited

14.45 DUTY FREE AND EUROTUNNEL  
Sir Alastair Morton, Chief Executive, Eurotunnel, London

15.15 HIGH STREET TECHNIQUES: BRINGING SUCCESS TO AIRPORT RETAILING  
Barry Gibson, Group Retailing Director, BAA plc, London

15.40 REBUILDING THE LUXURY GOODS BUSINESS AFTER THE WORLD RECESSION  
Jean-Louis Giraud-Sauveur, former Export Manager, Worldwide Duty Free Operations, Hermès SA, Paris

16.05 THE FUTURE SHAPE OF WORLD TRAVEL RETAILING  
Speaker to be announced

16.30 PANEL DISCUSSION

17.00 THE ROLE OF DUTY FREE IN GLOBAL MARKETING  
Tim Ambler, Grand Metropolitan Senior Research Fellow, London Business School

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# Levy Ends His Likud Revolt

## Wins Concessions On Power Share

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister David Levy pulled back at the last minute Sunday from the brink of a political abyss, withdrawing the resignation he had announced a week ago in exchange for promises of a larger slice of power in his party leads Israel's next government.

Eleventh-hour concessions to Mr. Levy by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir put an end for the moment to a crisis that had threatened to split the governing Likud party at the start of a campaign for June national elections.

But they also created new resentments within the party, especially for Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who reportedly complained in a meeting of senior government officials that Mr. Shamir had caved in to what he regarded as political blackmail.

After the dust had settled a bit, party members agreed that they were not so much running for election now as limping, after a series of self-inflicted wounds that have been coupled by a resurgence of strength and confidence within the main opposition force, the Labor Party.

The most recent opinion polls show Labor enjoying a steadily widening lead over Likud, which has dominated Israeli governments for 15 years. While the voter mood here can be mercurial — and the elections are still 11 weeks away — the consensus among politicians and press commentators is that Labor and its new leader, Yitzhak Rabin, enjoy the upper hand. But it may not be strong enough, they say, to form a new government without Likud as a partner in an updated version of the "national unity" coalition that prevailed from 1984 to 1990.

In contrast to a week of Grand Guignol theatrics inside the stumbling Likud, Labor has seemed a model of progressiveness and decorum to many Israelis after selecting its list of parliamentary candidates last week through a first-time primary.

The result is a bumper crop of new faces and a list reasonably balanced among ethnic groups. Likud strategists have begun attacking the lineup as top-heavy with doves who, they say, would compromise Israel's security by being overly eager to offer territorial concessions to the Palestinians and neighboring



Foreign Minister Levy telling reporters Sunday that he'd stay.

Arab states. But Labor leaders reply that their voters also selected half a dozen retired generals, including Mr. Rabin.

Labor's platform calls for a year's freeze on new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. The party is far more willing than Mr. Shamir, who is unbending on this subject, to give up some land in return for a guaranteed peace.

On top of that, Labor can turn Likud's own words against it. After the internal fisticuffs over the foreign minister's threatened resignation, there is no shortage of recordings of self-damaging Likud speeches. In them, Mr. Levy and his Sephardic supporters — Jews with origins in northern Africa and other parts of the Middle East — accused Mr. Shamir and other Likud elders of being prejudiced against Sephardim, unconcerned about social-welfare issues, lukewarm to the ongoing peace process and unnecessarily hostile to the United States.

# Iranian Warplanes Attack Rebel Base Deep in Iraq

*The Associated Press*  
NICOSIA — Iran said Sunday that its warplanes attacked an Iranian rebel base deep inside Iraq. Baghdad claimed that one of the eight F-4 fighter-bombers was shot down and its two-man crew captured.

Tehran said the strike was in retaliation for a raid by the Mujahidin Khalq on two villages Saturday in western Iran.

The air raid marked a sharp deterioration in relations between Iran and Iraq, which have still not signed a peace treaty to formally end their 1980-88 war.

The rebels said that one of their number was killed and several others were wounded when the base was showered by cluster bombs. They said the target was their base at Khalis, 65 kilometers (40 miles) from Baghdad.

Iraqi radio, monitored in Cyprus, called the raid an act of "blatant and unjustified aggression."

"Iraq warns the reckless Iranian regime of the consequences of this impudent, aggressive act, and holds it fully responsible for the grave consequences," the radio said. "Iraq also reserves its rights concerning this aggression."

The Mujahidin Khalq is the largest exiled Iranian opposition group. Its military wing operates several military bases inside Iraq.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said that Saturday's attackers killed several villagers and abducted others.

The Mujahidin Khalq denied making raids. The group has increased its verbal attacks on Tehran as Iran has been preparing for parliamentary elections this week.

Iranians in The Hague and London also attacked their embassies in protest. In the Netherlands, demonstrators managed to gain entry to the mission, causing extensive damage, the police said.

Reuters reported the police in Bonn as saying.

Police said that two officers were stabbed and at least three other persons were injured during an hour-long occupation of the building.

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## ARABS: No Longer Feared by the West in a Radically Changed World

(Continued from page 1)  
perspective, U.S. policymakers in fact reach some of the same conclusions.

When asked for a dispassionate assessment of Washington's policy in the Middle East, one diplomat, requesting anonymity, echoed the comments of senior U.S. envoys in the field.

"I don't think Washington sees an Arab landscape out there anymore," the diplomat said. "We see Egyptians, we see Saudis, we see Libyans and Algerians. While there is still some appreciation of the concept of Arab solidarity, it no longer plays a role in our calculations."

There were, he said, few "shared values" for the West and the Arabs, and that the West's one big interest in the region — oil — is more secure than ever in the absence of Soviet competition and the relative feebleness of opposition to the West, even from Islamic fundamentalism.

He said that things have changed irrevocably since the tense period, less than two years ago, when the United States showed great deference to Arab sensitivities during the Gulf crisis.

Since then the United States has

concluded that the "Arab street" — the power of public opinion — is more myth than potent threat to U.S. interests, the diplomat said. It has also concluded that the individual interests of Arab states like Saudi Arabia, which needs U.S. protection, and Egypt, which needs U.S. money, transcend by far any notion of Arab solidarity.

Finally, he said, Washington concluded that Islamic fundamentalism simply "does not carry the kind of punch the Soviet threat did."

He maintains that there is no new doctrine guiding Middle East policy, only what he described as "ad hoc and gradual" new rules that seem governed by lack of concern about old dangers rather than a quest for a new direction.

Ahmad Khalidi, a Palestinian scholar and London-based political consultant, says the rules these days "single out the Arabs for punishment and disciplinary actions while letting Israel free to defy all United Nations resolutions and the concept of a new world order."

Nevertheless, he and other Arab intellectuals acknowledge that things are changing for Israel, too. A senior Egyptian diplomat in Europe noted that U.S. military in-

spectors were sent to Israel two weeks ago to investigate a charge that Israel gave advanced Patriot missile technology to China, "just as inspection teams have been plowing Iraq" to destroy Baghdad's ability to make nuclear or biological weapons. The inspectors sent to Israel found no evidence to support the charge.

The comparative coolness of current U.S. policy toward Israel is acknowledged by American officials, who say the new U.S. language in Middle East diplomacy revolves essentially around the willingness of the region as a whole, including Israel, to yield to Washington's views.

The American-Israeli relationship is receding in the sense that there is a growing willingness to ask whether what Israel does falls within the area of our shared values," the official who described the administration's policy said. "But it would be foolish for Arab governments to conclude that there are more shared values between us and them as a result."

Among Arabs it is not evident that any credible resistance has emerged to what Mr. Khalidi calls the "American era." Libya, Iraq, Iran, leftist Palestinian factions

and militant fundamentalists attract almost no support and, if anything, are under Arab pressure to keep quiet.

Meanwhile, influential countries like Egypt and Saudi Arabia maintain that the way to influence U.S. policy is by staying under Washington's umbrella.

But it remains true that large numbers of the estimated 300 million Arabs are deeply resentful of U.S. policies in the Palestinian-Israeli dispute. Even with cooled U.S.-Israeli relations, Arabs retain a belief that the United States applies a double standard when considering the rights of Israelis and the rights of Arabs.

That is complicated by the growing perception that Arab views, policies and even cultural values are seen as worthless in Washington.

Gamil Matar, a respected leftist Egyptian writer, noted in an essay last week that the United States and the West were "not offering the Arabs a deal or even a prospect for a deal."

The essence of Western policies, Mr. Matar wrote, is a rejection, rooted in racial and cultural prejudice, of all basic Arab beliefs, including their legitimate grievances.

## YELTSIN: Who Rules Russia

(Continued from page 1)  
while more directly under Mr. Yeltsin's protective wing.

Mr. Yeltsin spoke Sunday before a rally of supporters, called a "citizens' congress," which has been organized around him. He said that at the Congress of People's Deputies, there would be "an attempt at a conservative comeback," which "should be given an absolute rebuttal."

"Only one way out can exist today: the continuation of radical reforms," Mr. Yeltsin said. "And I shall not turn off that path, for there is no other choice today."

So "the duty of all of us" is clear, Mr. Yeltsin said: "to protect radical reforms and firmly support those who are busy implementing them and, above all, the government of reforms."

While speaking of the need to nurture and protect democracy, Mr. Yeltsin said that this was only possible with a strong presidential system as the foundation for a new, post-Soviet, post-Communist Russia.

Opinion polls indicate that Russians want strong government and mistrust old politicians who emerged under the Communist system — which includes most of the 1,000-odd members of the Congress, who were elected two years ago and last met in full session in October, while the Soviet Union and its parliament still existed.

This Congress is Russia's highest legislative authority. It elects the smaller Supreme Soviet and nominally has the power to get Mr. Yeltsin's reforms.

His "vision of patriotism," he said, encompasses a united, revitalized Russia, democratic and federal, becoming "a civilized country capable of providing high standards of living and strict observance of human rights for its citizens," while occupying "a worthy place in the world community."

Some demonstrators carrying the red Soviet flag pushed delegates as they entered the hall, while about 5,000 supporters of the old union held a demonstration of their own later.

## AUCTION: A Bargain at 3.6 Million Rubles, It's Private Property Now

(Continued from page 1)  
up the privatization program here.

The auction represented one round in a long and emotional battle about the best way for the state to unload its property after 75 years of communism — a debate that touches on some of Russia's deepest uncertainties about the morality of what, until recently, was the crime of "speculation."

While Nizhny Novgorod's reformist leaders have favored an open sale of small enterprises to the highest bidder as the only fair and uncorrupted method, other politicians in Russia are arguing that stores should be given to their workers.

That view was articulated with vigor by several hundred shop employees who demonstrated outside

the auction hall and cried, "Shame! Shame!" at Mr. Gaidar and other leaders as they entered the building. The workers maintained that only racketeers and dishonest bureaucrats could have accumulated enough money to buy the shops at auction.

But Lyudmila Gaiduchenko, the high bidder for Sewing Shop No. 38, said she felt no sympathy for the workers. Mrs. Gaiduchenko, 48, said she opened a private tourism company six years ago, when the Communist authorities were still making life nearly impossible for entrepreneurs. While she was working, she said, clerks in state stores were skimming profits and goods, and earning their pay whether they provided decent service or not.

"They want to go to demonstrations, but they don't want to work," she said, adding that she doubted she would retain the current employees of her new shop. "It's state sector, and they're all corrupted," she said.

Nizhny Novgorod's mayor, Dmitri Bednyakov, in long negotiations with the city's trade unions leading up to the auction, agreed to handpick the auction in their favor. A collective seeking to buy out its own firm can knock 30 percent off the final bid price if it wins, and can take longer to pay the city as well.

As a result, nine out of 21 shops were sold to collectives Saturday.

For Nizhny Novgorod, which achieved notoriety in the West as Gorky, the home in exile of Andrei D. Sakharov for seven years, the

auction's success brought welcome comparisons with St. Petersburg and Moscow. Both of those larger Russian cities have been bogged down in the debate over how to privatize.

"Nizhny Novgorod is the leader of privatization," Mr. Gaidar said, "and we can see the steps taken here as exemplary, a model that can be applied all over Russia."

**Luthernans' Woman Bishop**  
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Americans and Israelis

Of the several allegations that Israel was bootlegging American military technology...

sure, but the Israeli people as a whole get their say in elections in June.

Bush and Clinton for Now

The New York presidential primary election has rarely meant much. Often, all the suspense has been squeezed out by the momentum of prior results.

as an evasive, phillandering Southern politician insensitive to ethical conflicts?

The Republicans

Lamentably, there will be no Republican ballot on Tuesday. President George Bush, prudent player on the stage of a new world order, warrants his party's renomination.

First came Jennifer Flowers, claiming a long relationship with the governor. Then accusations of escaping the draft in 1969.

The Democrats

Although there are seven names on Tuesday's Democratic ballot, they present only three choices: Jerry Brown, Bill Clinton or Neider.

He thinks that government should invest in people — notably through education, training, early childhood intervention, national service and welfare reform.

Jerry Brown

When people describe the former California governor, adjectives spill out, not many of them friendly: audacious, mercurial, visionary, expedient, self-absorbed, restless — and reckless, even to the point of being mean.

Some voters, troubled about Bill Clinton and uneasy about Jerry Brown, push for a brokered convention — that is, one in which Paul Tsongas or someone not yet a candidate could emerge.

Bill Clinton

People acquainted with the governor of Arkansas before this campaign, and people who have met him since, sometimes make the same observation: that the Bill Clinton they know is an intelligent, experienced, gregarious politician with powerful ideas for the country.

These are not endorsements for November. This has already been a bumpy campaign year for both parties and is likely to become more so, given the prospect of a formidable independent challenge by H. Ross Perot.

America and Japan: Tend the Friendship

By Jim Hoagland

TOKYO — Japan's political leaders feel singled by new world roles beyond the Cold War.

powerful, dissimilar allies grope for new world roles beyond the Cold War.

OPINION

Good Start: Clinton on The World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — There was a morning in 1975 when an unlikely presidential candidate named Jimmy Carter allowed himself to be hauled out of a hotel shower to tell me on the phone why he thought he could cut it in foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON — There was a morning in 1975 when an unlikely presidential candidate named Jimmy Carter allowed himself to be hauled out of a hotel shower to tell me on the phone why he thought he could cut it in foreign affairs.



Time for More Change Than Major Can Offer?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Britain goes to the polls on Thursday to put a quiet end to 13 years of radical government.

along often. Mr. Ashdown might get such a commitment from Labor, but whether the public would endorse the change is open to question.

Brown: Why Put a Wrecker in the White House?

By Anthony Lewis

SEATTLE — This is a year of anger in politics. Voters are angry at economic misery, at politicians who give themselves perks, at institutions that do not work.

in the Brown years, doing some teaching, and found that faculty and staff members thought Mr. Brown so contemptuous of the university that they pined for his predecessor as governor: Ronald Reagan.

A Candidate Who Listens to the People

IN THEIR musings on the "enigma" of Edmund G. Brown Jr., the media overlook the unusual ecology of his campaign.

He had a disrespect for the university, Mr. Steinbaum told me. "He was very rough on the budget, and not just for lack of money. He virtually eliminated extension courses, with the comment, 'Why have courses for housewives?'"

Correction

Elections in Kurdish-held areas of Iraq, originally scheduled for Friday — as stated on this page in "The Kurds in Iraq Urgently Need International Rescue" (April 2) — have been rescheduled for April 30.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Royal Romance?

CANNES — It is believed that the visit of the Prince of Wales and his son Prince George and the Duchess of Teck will result in a marriage between Prince George and the Princess Mary of Teck.

1917: Poincaré's Cable

PARIS — President Poincaré has called a message to Mr. Wilson: "At the moment when the great American Republic prepares to take up arms in the defense of justice and liberty, I voice the thoughts of all France in expressing to you and the American nation my joy and pride which we experience at feeling our hearts beat once more in unison with yours."

1942: A Plane Downed

DARWIN, Australia — [From our New York edition:] Allen Raymond reports: "If you are riding along a road out here some sunny afternoon and the air-raid sirens blow, the driver swings into a field and parks under a tree. You see a few people running, then the streets are deserted. You light a cigarette and wait, listening. You hear the planes a long way off. The drone goes into a crescendo and anti-aircraft guns, about a half mile away, begin to boom. You scan the rolling white cloud banks, then in the clear blue you see the white puffs of exploding shells. Suddenly a small, flaming ball breaks off from the mass and comes dropping slowly toward the earth. It is an enemy bomber that has been downed, and your heart leaps up until you want to laugh and sing but you don't do either."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor WALTER WELLS, News Editor SAMUEL A. BENT, Managing Editor

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CAPITAL MARKET Deutsche Market Home and... WEEK'S MARKET... FOREX RATES... BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



CAPITAL MARKETS

Deutsche Mark Strong At Home and Abroad

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The Deutsche mark is on a roll, gaining against all currencies except the French franc. Analysts said they did not expect a quick reversal of the trend, which is primarily based on a reappraisal of how long it will be before the Bundesbank cuts German interest rates. The mark's advance is also boosted by a number of special factors — a run on the Finnish markka, the forthcoming British election and the surprise entry of the Portuguese escudo into the fixed exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

The ever-widening horizon on the timing of the Bundesbank's rate cut — which had widely been forecast for late spring, then pushed out to early summer and is now expected perhaps by late in the year — is putting tremendous pressure on traders and speculators. Those who have borrowed marks at a 9.5 percent interest rate and then sold the currency to buy dollars on which they earn 4.125 percent run huge losses on those positions waiting for the turnaround in currency values, and they are being wound.

More important, the opposite maneuver — borrowing dollars at 4.125 percent to buy marks invested at 9.5 percent — means that speculators run a profit by betting on a rise in the mark against the dollar.

Until there is unequivocal evidence of a recovery in the United States, setting the stage for higher U.S. short-term rates, or a signal that the Bundesbank is prepared to let German rates decline, the existing wide differential between U.S. and German interest rates is expected to keep the dollar weak against the mark.

At the same time, the mark is benefiting from the run out of the markets. Finland, which devalued the markka late last year, is reported to have spent massive amounts of reserves defending the currency last week. Short-term interest rates ended the week at 13.4 percent, up from 11.5 percent at midweek, but during the same period the markka lost 3 percent against the mark.

MONY WAS ALSO reported to be moving out of the Swedish krona into the mark on jitters that Sweden might be forced to follow Finland if it devalues again. Both currencies track the European currency unit, of which the Deutsche mark constitutes 30 percent. Thus, Scandinavian money looking for protection against devaluation seeks haven in the mark.

The mark also looks set to be a passive beneficiary from the entry of the escudo into the exchange-rate mechanism as Portuguese interest rates are significantly higher than those in the other high-yielding EC currencies — the Spanish peseta, the Italian lira and sterling — and could cause those currencies to weaken within the exchange-rate mechanism.

Sterling is already weakening against the mark on worries that the election this week may return a Parliament in which no party has a clear majority. And the list also includes the forthcoming elections, in which a prime candidate for devaluation, with an Italian budget deficit that appears out of control. With the escudo now in the exchange-rate mechanism, investors can earn a higher return on a currency that has less political risk — further reason for interest-sensitive funds moving out of sterling and the lira.

Last but not least is the move out of the yen, where the official discount rate was cut 0.75 percentage point last week, and into the higher-yielding mark.

Barring a dramatic political upset, such as a coup in Russia, that could trigger a safe-haven rush into the dollar, analysts see continued gains for the mark in the period immediately ahead.

"The dollar is headed lower over the near term," said Paul Chertoff, a London-based analyst at Citibank who is a long-term optimist on the dollar. "It's run out of momentum and could push down to 1.60 DM, possibly 1.55 DM."

"But by mid-June, I still see the dollar back up to 1.77 DM," Jim O'Neill at Swiss Bank Corp. in London has a late-summer target of 1.75 DM to the dollar but acknowledges that in the near term, the U.S. currency could sink further. "I am not really worried about the dollar sliding below 1.58 DM," he said. He said he envisaged substantial buying potential for the dollar at that level.

But the dollar's break below a key support level of 1.63 DM last week is causing considerable nervousness.

"As expectations for U.S. growth change, this should hurt the dollar, and a further setback from current levels is anticipated," Paribas Capital Markets said in its weekly advisory to clients. "This should take the dollar back to its uptrend support from

See CAPITAL, Page 11

Rate Rise Threat in U.K. Vote

Economists Assess Hung Parliament

Reuters

LONDON — Economists said Britain faces higher interest rates if a clear majority does not emerge from this week's election, but no British government will have the scope to cut the cost of borrowing in the next few years, according to a report for release on Monday.

"A Labor/Liberal Democrat coalition government would be forced to raise interest rates to defend the pound," according to the report from the Ernst & Young ITEM Club, "until investors are convinced that the ERM parity would not be devalued."

The Independent Treasury Economic Model Club was referring to the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

With opinion polls showing the governing Conservative and opposition Labor parties running virtually even, a hung Parliament looks likely after voting Thursday.

But the report said the strength of the Deutsche mark over the next three years would limit any party's ability for economic maneuver.

"Substantial interest rate cuts will be prevented by high German rates in the ERM," it said.

The report predicted that inflation in the event of a hung Parliament dominated by Labor would be 4 percent in 1994, compared with 2.8 percent under the Conservatives. Unemployment under Labor would be lower and the overall rate of growth higher because of increased public spending.

If Labor won a clear majority and did not need the Liberal Democrats, the report said, it would be able to cut interest rates faster because the market would not be worried about cracks in a coalition.

But Britain would face higher unemployment under Labor if it introduced a national minimum wage as planned.

The Conservative Party said it would limit inflation low, the report said. It saw 3.7 percent in 1992 under the Tories, falling to 2.8 percent in 1994.

Escudo Cleared for EC System But Higher Rate Is Chosen to Allay Other Nations' Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Portugal will join the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism on Monday, but its EC partners forced it to enter at a slightly higher exchange rate than it wanted because of concerns over possible strains on their own currencies.

The meeting of the EC's monetary committee on Saturday to decide on the terms of Portugal's entry had been considered a formality. It ended up taking more than eight hours of arduous negotiation to decide the rates.

Portugal wanted to enter the European Monetary System's ERM with the escudo's central rate at 180 per European currency unit, but the committee decided to set it at 178.735 escudos per Ecu.

The figure decided on was nearer the recent market rate of 176 escudos to the Ecu and represented a 1.6 percent devaluation of the currency.

Britain, which is bracing for a closely contested general election on Thursday, was especially worried that if the Portuguese currency came in at a below-market rate, it could put further pressure on the pound, already the weakest currency in the system.

Committee members said Britain would have been faced with more downward pressure if the escudo hit its upper limit too rapidly. By adopting a slightly higher rate, the monetary committee pushed the escudo's trading ceiling up a bit.

"We considered that it was in the interests of the system not to deviate that much from the market rate," Coes Maas, chairman of the monetary panel, said after the meeting.

The escudo, like the pound and the peseta, will be allowed to fluctuate up to 6 percent in either direction from central limits.

(Reuters, AP)

UN Study Finds Ex-Soviet Bloc In Depression

Reuters

GENEVA — United Nations economists on Sunday forecast plunging output and soaring unemployment for 1992 in the former Soviet bloc and warned that a depression was destroying popular faith in market reforms.

At the same time the economists, who work for the world body's Economic Commission for Europe, said Western governments had so far provided little genuine aid.

In its annual report on European economies, the commission said the decline across the former Communist states "appears to be on the scale of the Depression of the 1930s."

It added, "Many of the people in these countries must now be wondering whether the invisible hand of the market is really an iron fist."

The report, compiled by analysts from the East and West, said fixed investment from government and private sources essential to rebuild the dilapidated productive capacity of the former planned economies was still falling rapidly.

"That has to be reversed if the reform process is to succeed and burgeoning unemployment levels are to be checked," it said. "A growing fear is that the increasing economic strains will lead to disillusion and impatience with both the idea of the market and the democratic process."

It added, "If the Western governments wish to reduce these growing risks, a much greater commitment to the success of the reform process will be needed on their part."

In the states of the former Soviet Union, the report said, unemployment was estimated at 4 million or more at the start of 1992 and was "likely to grow rapidly as soon as any real restructuring of the economy gets under way."

This forecast appeared to match a rough prediction by the International Labor Organization, which also is based in Geneva, that the number of people out of work in these countries could reach 15 million by the end of this year, or 12 percent of the work force.

Official figures cited by the report showed unemployment surging throughout 1991 to reach nearly 20 percent in Yugoslavia, where a civil war has been raging, and nearly 12 percent in Poland and 11 percent in Bulgaria.

For five decades under Communist rule the people of the region were used to full, if poorly paid and often unproductive, employment.

The Economic Commission for Europe said gross domestic product in the then Soviet Union fell 17 percent in 1991 with a further steep decline probable in 1992, while across Eastern Europe output levels fell on average by about 14 percent after dropping 10 percent in 1990.

The 278-page document was compiled before last week's announcement of a \$24 billion package.

See EAST, Page 11

Competition Burns Nuclear Plants

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Plants that provide 10 percent of U.S. nuclear power may be closed this decade because their operating costs are too high to compete against a rising tide of cheap surplus electricity, industry specialists said.

More than 100 plants under construction were abandoned in the 1970s and 1980s because of their cost. But the idea that an operating nuclear plant is not competitive with other sources of electricity violates the fundamental logic of nuclear power, which is that plants may be expensive to build but are cheap to operate.

"It used to be that everyone said, once you built it, there wasn't any question that costs were low," said Victor Gilinsky, an energy consultant and former member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. "Now they are more expensive to run than other plants."

In Rowe, Massachusetts, the owners of the 32-year-old Yankee Rowe reactor decided last month that the plant was too small and too old to justify the investment needed to keep it in service, given the general power surplus in its region. Southern California Edison reached a similar judgment recently about its 24-year-old San Onofre 1 plant near San Clemente, although the plant has not yet been shut. Last year, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District decided to shut the Rancho Seco plant as uneconomic at the age of 15.

With only a handful of additional plants likely to be finished and no new ones on order, the result could be an accelerated march to the extinction of nuclear power in the United States. Currently, 108 plants are operating, producing about 20 percent of U.S. electricity. Some of those, however, are doing very well: in 1991, 25 plants set records for themselves in the number of kilowatt-hours produced.

John F. Ahearne, a former member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and now the director of Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society, said that plants that were not economic were more likely to be shut now than they would have been a few years ago. In the last 10 years, he said, the utilities have come to be dominated by business managers, replacing what he called "technologists," or "people who were committed to nuclear power because they thought it was just a good thing for this country."

In the view of the business managers, he said, "the role of a utility is to make money." They are the people who canceled over-budget reactor construction projects in the 1980s, he said, and they are willing to shut plants now if there are cheaper alternatives.

The price of oil, which is currently low, plays a small role in keeping the electricity market competitive, especially in places like New York, which uses oil for about 20 percent of electricity generation.

Natural gas plays a far larger role, because it represents about 10 percent of the utilities' fuel use nationally, and about half the generators recently completed or under construction use natural gas.

In addition, overall demand for power has been driven down by recession and by conservation measures, with utilities often subsidizing customers' installation of light bulbs, motors and other devices that will do the same work with less power than older, less efficient models.

Observers are not sure how many nuclear plants will shut in this decade. The chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Ivan Selin, said three or four were vulnerable soon. Mr. Ahearne said it could be 10 by the end of the decade.

Mr. Selin said it was unlikely that any utility would decide to close a plant that was running smoothly and was not in immediate need of any major investment. But if a plant required a major new investment, he said, "that could push it over the brink."

Can Japan's Central Banker Deflate the Bubble?

By Floyd Norris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nobody has had a tougher job than Yasuhiro Mieno, the Japanese central banker who set out in 1989 to tame Japan's "bubble economy," as he called it, without hurting the real economy.

Now, with the Japanese economy reeling — auto sales have been down for 16 of the last 17 months and industrial production is down 4 percent from a year ago — Japan is confronting the reality of what John Kenneth Galbraith wrote about Wall Street in 1929: "A bubble can easily be punctured. But to incise it with a needle so that it subsides gradually is a task of no small delicacy."

In Tokyo last week, the Japanese market swooned at the government's announcement of a fiscal-stimulus package and then scolded Mr. Mieno's decision to cut the discount rate by only three-quarters of a percentage point. When the dust

cleared, the Nikkei 225 index was down 5.5 percent for the week, despite a small rebound on Friday.

"For the first time in modern history, the Japanese market has not responded to lower interest rates," said Barton Biggs, Morgan Stanley's global strategist. "That is very negative."

For optimists, there was some cheering news. Fundamentals, which Japan used to ignore, actually seem to count now. Such blue-chip stocks as Sony and Matsushita were up for the week, and it is possible to argue with a straight face that, based on cash flow, some Japanese blue chips are not much more expensive than their American counterparts.

It is tempting to conclude that any market selling for less than half its high must be a good buy. On the other side are the banks and insurance companies, some of which placed big bets against falling stock prices a couple of years ago.

Unfortunately, it appears that corporate cash flows are

destined to drop, and not just because of the economy. Companies borrowed trillions of yen at interest rates that were very low or even, as James Lyle, manager of Fidelity's Overseas Fund, points out, negative. That was because the bonds came with warrants, allowing buyers to profit if stock prices kept rising. More than \$100 billion of such bonds will mature in the next two years, to be refinanced at much higher rates.

Nikkei Ought to Be at 25,000, Watanabe Says

The Japanese foreign minister and deputy prime minister, Michio Watanabe, said Saturday that the Nikkei average on the Tokyo Stock Exchange should stand at 25,000 to 26,000, Agency France-Press reported from Tokyo.

This level is "natural" in view of Japan's economic fundamentals, Mr. Watanabe said. The Nikkei index dropped through the psychologically important level of 20,000 on March 16. It now stands at 18,539.71.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par 1, and Par 2. Includes entries for Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and 3-month. Includes entries for Forward Rates.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Index, Mar. 27, and Mar. 27. Includes entries for S&P 500, NYSE, etc.

What's Good for GM May Be Fatal

NEW YORK — H. Ross Perot, who contracted an acute case of White House fever after walking out on General Motors Corp. and taking a few billion dollars with him, says the United States should take a lesson from GM's plight and start reinventing itself before time runs out. That's a new twist on the old saw that what's good for General Motors is good for the country. For GM, says David C. Munro, who spent a decade as its chief economic forecaster, it may already be too

Scudder Stevens & Clark Inc., Vanguard, Alliance Capital Management, and T. Rowe Price.

New York Notebook

late: "They have a one-in-four chance of making it, and they'll have to hit the wall pretty hard to shake themselves up." The principal problem with the world's largest auto company, he says, is its "elephantine mess," which was compounded in another age when cultures were stable, economies separate, and markets predictable.

Bergsten's Baby Throws a Party

Next month the Institute for International Economics celebrates its tenth anniversary with a Washington dinner of, by and for the great and good. Events like this have helped make the think tank one of the capital's establishment fixtures in an area where nothing existed before.

Selling the Non-American Dream

American investors have suddenly awoken to non-American stock markets, creating a net outflow in portfolio investment of about \$30 billion last year. The previous high, set in 1989, was only \$13 billion, making 1991 "a watershed year," according to David Strongin, director of international research for the Securities Industry Association.

For Daimler, the Future Is Mexico

Edvard Renter and much of his managing board came through New York recently touting Daimler-Benz as the very model of the international high-tech company that sees "the world as a competitive village." The chairman of Europe's largest manufacturer (cars, trucks, aerospace, electrical machinery) said that contracts have been signed for bus and truck production in Russia but that financing is dicey, and while Daimler-Benz is ready for joint ventures there in aircraft and space technology, it will wait for a solid legal structure.

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Advertisement for London Business School MBA students. Includes text about tools for examining new markets, restructuring and demergers, and an environmental audit. Includes contact information for Machel Azaria.



New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Maturity, Coupon, Price, and Terms. Includes entries for Brazil, Norway, Turkey, and others.

Bias Toward Easing Grows on Fed Panel

By Steven Greenhouse. WASHINGTON — The policy-making committee of the Federal Reserve Board unanimously decided in February to give Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan the latitude to lower interest rates further if the economy continued to languish.

Bonds Post Third Straight Rise

Tepid Economic Outlook Calms Fears of Rising Rates. A Labor Department report showing the U.S. civilian unemployment rate remained flat at 7.3 percent of the work force in March assuaged fears of inflation.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The report depicts an economy that is not ready to kick into high gear yet. Ms. Lattimer said, "The recovery is too weak and money supply growth too slow for the Federal Reserve to consider tightening monetary policy."

German Inflation Expected to Fall

FRANKFURT — German inflation probably peaked at 4.7 percent in March and should fall sharply later this year, a Bundesbank board member, Otmarr Issing, said in a radio interview Sunday.

slowdown was really only a welcome return to normal after years of strong growth, he said. "But I would not go so far as to say that we are still in a phase of normalization. We have certainly taken a further turn for the worse," he said.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Airways Still Seeks Tie-Up

LONDON (Bloomberg) — British Airways PLC remains interested in cooperating with another carrier, an airline spokesman said on Sunday, but he refused to confirm a report that the company and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines had reopened merger talks.

Air France Stake in Sabena Cleared

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The Belgian government said Sunday that it had approved a deal giving Air France a 36.5 percent stake in Sabena, the troubled state-owned airline.

Belgian Budget Aims to Cut Deficit

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The new center-left government of Belgium on Sunday announced new taxes and spending cuts, mainly in social security, to try to reduce the country's budget deficit.

Hyundai Denies It Funded Campaign

SEOUL (AFP) — The Hyundai group of South Korea has denied government accusations that one of its subsidiaries illegally financed a political party recently launched by the group's founder.

Latin American Economies Perk Up

Bond Issuers Find Strong Demand a Welcome Side Effect

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Latin America is finally emerging from a prolonged economic crisis, but now it needs to make "additional and urgent efforts" to fight widespread poverty, the Inter-American Development Bank said in a report to be published Monday.

FRANKFURT — German inflation probably peaked at 4.7 percent in March and should fall sharply later this year, a Bundesbank board member, Otmarr Issing, said in a radio interview Sunday.

Finland Sets \$2 Billion in Spending Cuts

Spending Cuts

HELSINKI — The center-right coalition government on Sunday announced 10 billion markka (\$2.19 billion) in state spending cuts in a bid to restore confidence in the recession-battered economy and the national currency.

CAPITAL: Mark Gains Strength on Several Fronts

(Continued from first finance page) The January lows. These levels should provide some support. If they fail, then sharp falls in the dollar are to be expected.

Swiss Bank Corp. Offers Bets on Asian Blue Chips

ZURICH — Swiss Bank Corp. plans to issue up to 10,000 Guaranteed Return on Investment units, with returns linked to blue-chip stocks on Southeast Asian markets and capital risk limited, SBC Zurich said.

EAST: Economic Chaos

(Continued from first finance page) The Group of Seven industrialized countries to underpin the economy of Russia.

TRANS EUROPE FUND N.V.

Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday April 22nd, 1992 at the office of the ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, and other market data.

Libor Rates

Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates, and other interest rate data.

Uniroyal Chemical Halts Planned IPO, Note Issue

NEW YORK — Uniroyal Chemical Co. on Friday canceled its planned bond sale and initial public stock offering, sending the company's bonds down as much as 4 cents on the dollar.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Table with columns: NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries.

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LIBOR RATES

Table with columns: U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates, and other interest rate data.

BusinessWeek advertisement with text: "This week's topics: America's Hot New Exporters, Japan's Crisis Is The World's, etc."

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 3.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their trading data.

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World Stock, American Exch, and other market-related text on the right edge of the page.

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Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months price, 6 months price. Lists subscription rates for various countries.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam Prices fluctuated in narrow ranges with uncertainty about company earnings weighing on the market. The CBS all-share index closed Friday at 203.8 points, unchanged from a week earlier. Overall volume was 6.8 billion guilders, down from 7.9 billion, while equity volume was 2.26 billion guilders, down from 2.30 billion.

In the chemical sector, BASF gained 1.10 DM, Hoechst added 3.30 and Bayer was down 2.50. Among banks, Deutsche Bank gained 0.50 and Commerzbank 0.20; Dresdner lost 4.70. BMW gained 7.00, Volkswagen 18.40 and Mercedes 7.00. Profit-taking set in early in the week following the end of the corporate reporting period. On Monday, the Hang Seng fell below the 5,000-point mark, which it broke through on March 11. Prices plunged for the fifth week in a row as uncertainty grew because of the prospects of a victory by the Labor Party in the election. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index lost 22.7 points, finishing at 2,382.7 Friday. The FT-30 Index lost 15.2 points, to 1,851.4. Prices nosedived at the opening Wednesday as opinion polls indicated Labor could win enough votes to form a majority government. The 56-point drop was the biggest opening fall since the election was announced March 11. Privatized utilities lost ground on fears that a Labor government would introduce tighter regulations. PowerGen lost 1.5 percent during the week, National Power shed 2 percent and Thames Water fell 4 percent. Banks were weaker on concern about exposure to bad debt in the property sector. Barclays fell 11 percent, National Westminster shed 10 percent and Lloyds lost 10 percent. Midland, cushioned by its recent merger with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, fell 4 percent.

Prices rebounded as investors shrugged off uncertainty ahead of elections Sunday and Monday. The MIB index gained 23 points, or 2.35 percent, during the week, to close at 1,002. Volume was moderate, with an average 30 million shares a day worth \$5 billion in trading hands. Among blue chips, communications issues performed well. SIP was up 5.70 percent and STEI gained 3.76 percent. Generali rose 3.20 percent, CIR was up 2.50 percent and Fiat gained 0.86 percent. Olivetti gained 0.46 percent.

The Nikkei lost 548.1 yen the previous week. The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index plunged 107.48 points, after a 23.01-point setback the week before. Daily volume averaged 280 million shares, up from the previous week's 268.4 million. The value of stocks traded fell from 274.6 billion yen to 262.9 billion yen. Good corporate results were not enough to push up prices on a market depressed by the trend toward higher domestic rates. The Swiss Performance Index fell to 1,113.79 points from 1,133.30.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like AAPL, AMZN, etc.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

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# MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

## Preview of the National League: Champs, for Better and for Worse

### In the West, the Braves Are Back and the Team to Beat

*The Associated Press*

There are lots of reasons to think the Atlanta Braves will be even better this year. The Braves and Los Angeles Dodgers battled for first place into the final weekend of last season, and that might happen again in 1992.

The Braves finished 94-68 last season, when most of the experts had picked them to finish fifth. But as the season went on, starters Tom Glavine, Steve Avery and John Smoltz all improved and turned the Braves into winners.

Terry Pendleton, the National League most valuable player, taught the team to believe it could win, and John Schuerholz, the general manager, made the mix even better late in the season by acquiring the New York Mets reliever Alejandro Pena.

The Dodgers led the league in pitching, and that may not be so easy in 1992, because Tim Lincecum and Mike Morgan no longer are on the team.

The Dodgers' general manager, Fred Claire, said, "I think the addition of Eric Davis will be a key acquisition for us."

The Cincinnati Reds may have the best starting rotation in the group with Rijo, Tom Browning, Greg Swindell and Belcher. But there's some concern about reliever Rob Dibble's sore right shoulder.

**ATLANTA BRAVES**

Barring injury, Glavine (20-11), Avery (18-8) and Smoltz (14-13) are going to get better. Smoltz was 2-11 last season before the All-Star break and 12-2 after that. The Braves also have Pena in the bullpen.

The starting cast is back in the starting lineup, but there are doubts that Pendleton can repeat his .319, 22 homers and 86 RBIs.

The bulk of Atlanta's power comes from outfielders Ron Gant (32 home runs, 105 RBIs) and David Justice (21 homers, 87 RBIs). The speed will come from Otis Nixon (72 steals) and Deion Sanders.

**LOS ANGELES DODGERS**

If healthy, the combination of boyhood pals Darryl Strawberry and Davis has some scary potential. The Dodgers also have center fielder Bruce Bochy, who led the league in runs scored for the second time in his career.

Mike Scioscia, old reliable, returns as catcher.

The pitching was weakened by the defection of Morgan to the Cubs, but knuckballer Tom Candiotti was signed to go with Ramon Martinez, Orel Hershiser, Bob Ojeda and Kevin Gross.

**CINCINNATI REDS**

The Reds went from a World Series title to a 74-88 record and a fifth-place finish in 1991.

The big change was the trade of Davis to Los Angeles for Belcher. Manager Lou Piniella has been impressed with the play of rookie center fielder Reggie Sanders, who hit .315 with eight homers and 49 RBIs in the minors last season.

Right fielder Paul O'Neill led the Reds with 28 homers and 91 RBIs. The rest of the outfield is deep. The infield remains one of the best in baseball.

**SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS**

The Giants usually run out of quality pitchers about mid-June, so Kevin Mitchell was traded to Seattle for Bill Swift, Mike Jackson and Dave Burba. Trevor Wilson may miss a start or two because of a broken rib and Scott Garretts is out until the All-Star break.

The bullpen is deep with Dave Righetti (24 saves), Jackson and Jeff Brantley leading the way.

**SAN DIEGO PADRES**

The Padres finished 84-78 and third last season, and if San Diego gets off to a slow start, Greg Maddux could be the first managerial casualty of the season.

There are too many holes in the Padres' lineup to think they will play much above .500 baseball. There's Fred McGriff, Tony Gwynn, Benito Santiago, Gary Sheffield and a lot of inconsistent hitting after that.

The rotation of Bruce Hurst, Andy Benes, Greg Harris and Craig Lefferts has a chance to make the Padres contenders. The bullpen was helped by the acquisition of left-hander Randy Myers.

**HOUSTON ASTROS**

The last-place Astros were 37-44 at home in 1991 and a miserable 28-53 on the road. Houston is rebuilding with youth and the infield is quite good.

After Pete Harnisch (12-9, 2.70 ERA), the pitching staff has a lot of talented youngsters who aren't quite ready.

The Pittsburgh Pirates seem to have caught up with the rest of the National League East by going in the wrong direction.

The five other teams had an average record of 78-84 in 1991, with only St. Louis above .500 at 84-78. The Cardinals finished 14 games behind the Pirates, Philadelphia and Chicago were 20 back, and the New York Mets 20 1/2. Montreal was last, 26 1/2 games out.

The other teams needed a lot of help to get back into the chase, and the Pirates gave it to them. Gone

### Pirates' Financial Squeeze Makes an Opening in the East

*The Associated Press*

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from the NL East champions are Bobby Bonilla, John Smiley and Bill Landrum.

Even with the loss of Bonilla, the Pirates were picked by many to win the division because of a starting rotation headed by Doug Drabek, Smiley and Zane Smith. But in another financial move, the Pirates traded Smiley to Minnesota for two minor-league prospects, Smiley, a left-hander, won 20 games last season and is in the prime of his career.

Smiley was traded for Denny Neagle, a top pitching prospect, and a minor league outfielder.

Financially speaking, the Mets made the biggest noise, but they still have pitching and fielding problems. If Greg Maddux, Mike Morgan and Danny Jackson are healthy, the Cubs may emerge as the team to beat in a shaky division.

**CHICAGO CUBS**

The thinking a year ago was that if Jackson and reliever Dave Smith had decent seasons the Cubs might actually win the division. They didn't, and Chicago ended up fourth in the East at 77-83.

Hitting is not the problem. Any lineup that has Ryne Sandberg, Mark Grace, Andre Dawson and Shawn Dunston has a chance to do some heavy damage.

But all that hitting last season wasn't enough to overcome the pitching staff's 4.03 ERA, the worst in baseball.

The Cubs need a much better performance from Smith as the bullpen stopper. He was 0-6 last year with a 6.00 ERA and only 17 saves.

**PITTSBURGH PIRATES**

The Pirates will stay in the hunt because of steady defense, good

pitching and Jim Leyland as manager. They have lost a lot, but Drabek, Smith, Randy Tomlin, Bob Walk, and perhaps Neagle, will still be a formidable rotation.

The Pirates helped make up for the loss of Bonilla. Leyland also has to worry about center fielder Andy Van Slyke's chronic back problems.

**NEW YORK METS**

The Mets collapsed in almost every area last season, and only avoided a last-place finish because they won 14 of 18 against Montreal.

The new general manager, Al Harazin, promised to shake things up and he kept his word. His best move might turn out to be hiring Jeff Torborg as manager.

Harazin signed free agents Bonilla, Eddie Murray and Willie Randolph. He also acquired the two-time Cy Young Award winner Bret Saberhagen from Kansas City.

The Mets' offense is improved, but the defense remains very shaky.

The addition of Saberhagen won't mean that much if Dwight Gooden (shoulder) and Sid Fernandez (knee) don't make it back from injuries.

**ST. LOUIS CARDINALS**

The Cardinals' big winner last season was Burt Smith at 12-9, yet Joe Torre guided St. Louis to an 84-78 record and a second-place finish. There's reason to think the Cardinals will be even better this year.

The fences have been moved in at cavernous Busch Memorial Stadium, and that should make new first baseman Andres Galaraga happy. Torre is hoping Galaraga will drive in about 100 runs.

The Cardinals could make a serious run if both reliever Todd Worrell and left-hander Joe Mauer make it back from injuries. The bullpen is led by Lee Smith, who set an NL record with 47 saves.

**PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES**

The Phillies were at least hoping to start the season healthy. But in the first few weeks of spring training, first baseman Ricky Jordan suffered a broken jaw when hit by a line drive during fielding practice, and John Kruk separated his shoulder driving for a grounder.

The pitching always a cause for concern in Philadelphia, slowly seems to be improving. Terry Mulholland (16-17) is the ace of a young staff that includes Tommy Greene, Jose Delmonico, Pat Combe, Jason Gimsley, Kyle Abbott and Alan Ashby. Mitch Williams (30 saves) will have some help in the bullpen with the acquisition of Barry Jones.

The spark for the Phillies offense will come from the outfield of Wes Chamberlain, Len Dykstra and Dale Murphy.

**MONTREAL EXPOS**

At least the Expos can play in Olympic Stadium at the start of the season. Because of structural damage to the stadium, Montreal had a 26-game, 29-day season-ending road trip and set a major league record with 93 games on the road.

Manager Tom Runnels will have the Expos running a lot because there isn't much power.

Ken Hill, traded for Galaraga, joins Dennis Martinez, Mark Gardner, Chris Nabholz, and possibly Brian Barnes or Chris Foy. The bullpen doesn't have a stopper, so John Wetteland, Bill Steffen and Mel Rojas will take turns.

### The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Roraback

Here the stadia thrill to the scoundrels  
And the soccer fans flock to the games  
And the chic punt nags out at Longchamp  
Where the women are dames and not dames  
But it's different at Forbes and at Griffith  
The rotation of the Bus and the Nat  
Where the hating and peering laurels  
With the sound of the crack of a bat.

No, a Yank can't describe to a Frenchman  
The rasp of an umpire's call  
The continuing charms of statistics  
Changing his ry with each strike and ball  
Nor the self-conscious jog of the slugger  
Rounding third with the tip of his hat  
Nor the half-smothered grace of a hook slide.  
Nor the sound of the crack of a bat.

Now, the golfer is buffing his niblick  
And the tennis buff's tightening his strings  
And the fisherman's flexing his flyrod  
Like a thousand and one other springs  
Oh, the sports on both sides of the ocean  
Have a great deal in common, at that  
But the thing that's not HERE  
At this time of the year  
Is the sound of the crack of a bat.

Dick Roraback is a former Sports Editor of the Herald Tribune. His springtime elegy has appeared in this space since the 1960s.

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### SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings				NCAA Semifinals				Japanese Baseball				Soccer					
<b>EASTERN CONFERENCE</b>				<b>Michigan</b>				<b>SATURDAY'S RESULTS</b>				<b>North American East</b>					
<b>Atlantic Division</b>				<b>Cincinnati</b>				<b>Central League</b>				<b>West</b>					
Atlanta	48	28	449	Michigan	38	24	38-24	Chunichi & Toyo	4	0	0	Orlando	1	0	300	40	
Boston	42	31	403	Cincinnati	41	27	41-27	Yokohi	7	0	333	54	Montreal	1	0	200	15
New Jersey	34	39	446	Washington	30	34	30-34	Yokohi	1	0	200	15	N.Y.-N.J.	0	2	200	15
Miami	34	41	420	San Diego	27	35	27-35	Yokohi	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Philadelphia	32	42	440	Los Angeles	27	35	27-35	Yokohi	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Washington	24	51	350	San Diego	27	35	27-35	Yokohi	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Orlando	18	57	240	Los Angeles	27	35	27-35	Yokohi	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
<b>Central Division</b>				<b>Florida</b>				<b>South American East</b>				<b>South American West</b>					
Chicago	42	31	403	Florida	38	24	38-24	Boraciano	13	0	1,000	51	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Cleveland	42	31	403	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Indiana	37	36	349	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Atlanta	35	40	447	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Charlotte	30	46	367	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Milwaukee	30	46	367	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
<b>WESTERN CONFERENCE</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>					
<b>Midwest Division</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>					
Utah	48	28	449	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
San Antonio	42	31	403	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Houston	39	34	390	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Denver	22	51	251	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Dallas	19	55	257	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Minnesota	13	60	178	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
<b>Pacific Division</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>				<b>San Antonio</b>					
Portland	52	22	780	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Golden State	50	24	878	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Pheonix	49	25	863	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Seattle	42	32	574	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Clippers	31	43	441	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
LA Lakers	30	34	394	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15
Sacramento	24	51	328	San Antonio	38	24	38-24	San Antonio	1	0	200	15	San Antonio	1	0	200	15

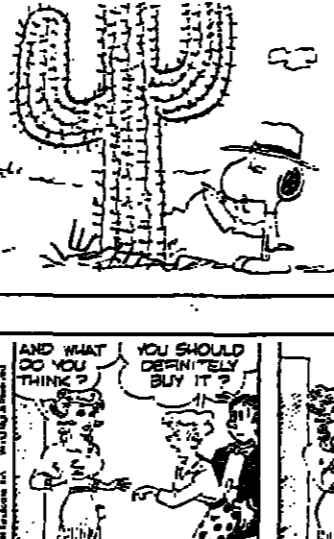
### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



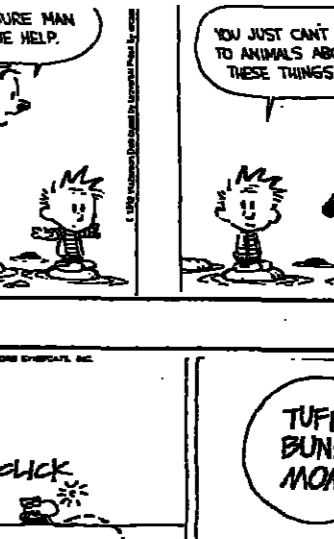
### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



**JUMBLE**

That scrambled word game

CLUSK

BLERY

OLDONE

INSECC

Print answer here: [ ] THE [ ]

**DOONESBURY**

DOONESBURY

DOONESBURY

**DOONESBURY**

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